THE

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST ALMANAC,

FOR

1846.

Agriculture is the most healthful, the most useful, and the most noble employment of man.—WASHINGTON.

BY A. B. ALLEN,

EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

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a / 1889
06-1271
Chicago Botanic Garden
2002

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

Twins,.....
Gemini ♊,..
Arms.....

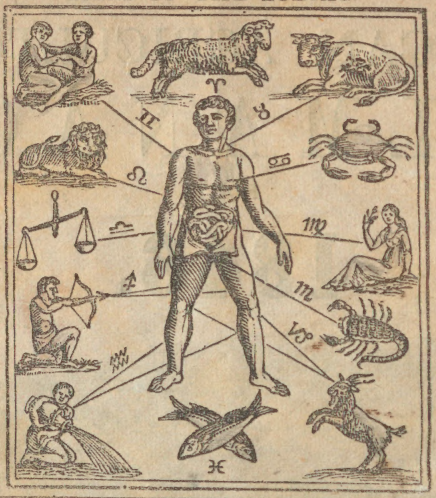
Lion,.....
Leo ♌,.....
Heart.....

Balance,.....
Libra ♎,...
Reins.....

Archer,.....
Sagittarius ♐,
Thighs. ..

Waterman, ...
Aquarius ♒,
Legs. ....

Fishes,.....
Pisces ♓,...
Feet.....



·Ram,
···Aries ♈,
·····Head,

·Bull,
···Taurus ♉,
·····Neck.

·Crab,
···Cancer ♋,
·····Breast.

·Virgin,
···Virgo ♍,
·····Bowels.

·Scorpion,
···Scorpio ♏,
·····Secrets.

·Goat,
···Capricorn ♑,
·····Knees.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES—*Condensed from the Report for* 1844, *of the Hon.* HENRY L. ELLSWORTH, *Commissioner of Patents.*

State or Ter.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Oats.	Bushels Indian Corn.	Bushels Potatoes.	Pounds Tobacco.	Pounds Cotton.	Pounds Sugar.
Maine.....	628,000	1,422,000	1,738,000	12,304,000	.....	.....	266,000
New Hamp.	588,000	1,765,000	1,662,000	4,643,000	.....	.....	1,928,000
Mass.	210,000	1,687,000	2,816,000	4,050,000	103,000	.....	425,000
R. Island...	4,000	182,000	636,000	812,000	.....	.....	.....
Conn.....	104,000	1,496,000	2,408,000	2,117,000	661,000	.....	47,000
Vermont...	776,000	3,266,000	1,440,000	6,158,000	.....	.....	4,383,000
New-York..	14,975,000	31,135,000	19,468,000	17,703,000	.....	.....	12,135,000
New-Jersey.	875,000	4,271,000	6,966,000	2,067 000	.....	.....	.....
Penn.	10,483,000	24,783,000	19,029,000	6,871,000	486,000	.....	1,313,000
Delaware ..	367,000	1,035,000	3,014,000	194,000	.....	.....	.....
Maryland ..	4,070,000	2,254,000	4,653,000	881,000	582,000	6,000	.....
Virginia ...	10,805,000	14,812,000	38,960,000	2,374,000	33,574,000	2,683,000	1,407,000
N. Carolina.	2,461,000	5,346,000	22,330,000	3,615,000	466,000	51,628,000	8,000
S. Carolina .	1,460,000	1,460,000	13,640,000	3,360,000	53,000	49,700,000	28,000
Georgia	1,848,000	1,190,000	22,200,000	2,048,000	163,000	213,620,000	291,000
Alabama....	1,088,000	1,909,000	22,200,000	1,923,000	310,000	140,000,000	9,000
Mississippi..	344,000	1,081,000	2,709,000	3,378,000	176,000	195,240,000	.....
Louisiana...	.....	138,000	7,600,000	1,443,000	.....	154,800,000	160,000,000
Tennessee..	6,950,000	7,841,000	61,100,000	2,051,000	33,736,000	39,600,000	460,000
Kentucky ..	3,974,000	11,901,000	47,500,000	1,371,000	57,555,000	880,000	2,447,000
Ohio.....	15,969,000	20,393,000	48,000,000	4,847,000	6,888,000	.....	4,380,000
Indiana	5,419,000	11,585,000	24,500,000	3,573,000	3,200,000	.....	7,365,000
Illinois.....	3,380,000	10,798,000	19,680,000	3,095,000	1,062,000	250,000	542,000
Missouri ...	1,144,000	4,555,000	12,500,000	972,000	12,495,000	180,000	396,000
Arkansas....	2,111,000	396,000	7,500,000	611,000	.....	14,400,000	3,000
Michigan....	4,237,000	4,013,000	4,300,000	5,359,000	.....	.....	2,611,000
Florida.....	1,000	10,000	1,100,000	306,000	195,000	9,120,000	373,000
Wisconsin ..	728,000	1,000,000	560,000	853,000	.....	.....	216,000
Iowa.....	595,000	568,000	1,690,000	469,000	.....	.....	74,000
Dis. Columb.	13,000	15,000	44,000	51,000	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	95,607,000	172,247,000	421,953,000	99,493,000	151,705,000	872,107,000	80

SILK.—In the above, Mr. Ellsworth adds, that the silk [illegible] lbs.; of which the little state of Connecticut [illegible]

Chicago Botanic Garden
2002

CUSTOMARY NOTES, &c., FOR THE YEAR 1846.

Venus (♀) will be Evening Star until March 2d, then Morning Star until

Shelf No. .....

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY
COMMUNE BONUM
INC. JUNE 12, 1829.

LIBRARY OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS
HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY
BOSTON.

Accession .....

PRESENTED BY THE FAMILY OF

CHARLES M. HOVEY.

1889.

the Eclipse at the Cape of Good Hope, 1.69 digit on the Sun's northern limb.

a / 11889
06-1271
Chicago Botanic Garden
2002

Ram.

Twins,.....
Gemini ♊,..
Arms.....

Lion,.....
Leo ♌,.....
Heart.....

Balance,.....
Libra ♎,...
Reins.....

Archer,.....
Sagittarius ♐,
Thighs. ..

Waterman, ...
Aquarius ♒,
Legs. ....

Fishes,.....
Pisces ♓,..
Feet.....

AGRICULTU
densed from
missioner o

State or Ter.	Bus Wl
Maine.....	6
New Hamp.	5
Mass.	2
R. Island..	
Conn.....	1
Vermont...	7
New-York..	14,9
New-Jersey.	8
Penn.	10,4
Delaware ..	3
Maryland ..	4,(
Virginia ...	10,8
N. Carolina.	2,4
S. Carolina .	1,4
Georgia	1,8
Alabama....	1,(
Mississippi..	3
Louisiana...	..
Tennessee..	6,(
Kentucky ..	3,
Ohio.....	15,
Indiana	5,
Illinois.....	3,
Missouri ...	1,
Arkansas....	2,
Michigan....	4,
Florida.....	
Wisconsin ..	
Iowa.....	
Dis. Columb.	
Total.....	95,

SILK.—In t...
lbs.; of which the little state of Connecti...

Chicago Botanic Garden
2002

CUSTOMARY NOTES, &c., FOR THE YEAR 1846.

Venus (♀) will be Evening Star until March 2d, then Morning Star until December 15th, then evening Star until October 3d, 1847.

The Moon will run highest, this year, about the 22d degree of (♊) Gemini, and lowest about the 22d degree of (♐) Sagittarius.

Latitude of Herschel (♅) about 41′ south this year.

Longitude of the Moon's Ascending (☊) in the middle of this year, 7 signs, 4 degrees.

Mean obliquity of the Ecliptic in the middle of this year; 23° 27′ 33.5″. True obliquity, same time, 23° 27′ 25.3″.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter	D.
Golden Number, or Lunar Cycle	4
Epact, or Moon's age Jan. 1st	3
Solar Cycle	7
Roman Indiction	4
Julian Period	6559

MOVEABLE FEASTS.

Easter Sunday	April 12
Rogation Sunday	May 17
Ascension Day	May 21
Whit Sunday, (Pentecost)	May 31
Trinity Sunday	June 7
Advent Sunday	Nov. 29

EQUINOXES AND SOLSTICES.

	D.	H.	M.	
Vernal Equinox, March	20	6	50	ev.
Summer Solstice, June	21	3	36	ev.
Autumnal Equinox, Sept.	23	5	34	mo.
Winter Solstice, Dec.	21	11	15	ev.

ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR 1846.

There will be two Eclipses only this year, and both of the Sun.

I. On the 25th of April the Sun will be Eclipsed on the southern limb.

Principal Cities.	Beginning.	Greatest Eclipse.	End.	Duration.	Magnitude.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	Digits.
Rochester	10 41 mor.	11 57 mor.	1 12 ev.	2 31	5.72
Detroit,	10 12 mor.	11 28 mor.	0 40 ev.	2 28	5.38
Boston,	11 15 mor.	0 36 ev.	1 54 ev.	2 39	6.60
Chicago,	9 50 mor.	10 58 mor.	0 10 ev.	2 20	5.00
New-York,	10 51 mor.	0 17 ev.	1 38 ev.	2 44	6.83
Pittsburgh,	10 22 mor.	11 41 mor.	1 0 ev.	2 38	6.27
Philadelphia,	10 46 mor.	0 8 ev.	1 30 ev.	2 44	6.96
Indianapolis,	9 51 mor.	11 4 mor.	0 22 ev.	2 31	5.76
Baltimore,	10 37 mor.	11 59 mor.	1 22 ev.	2 45	7.00
Cincinnati,	9 56 mor.	11 13 mor.	0 33 ev.	2 37	6.00
Washington,	10 35 mor.	11 58 mor.	1 21 ev.	2 46	7.12
St. Louis,	9 30 mor.	10 42 mor.	noon.	2 30	5.68
Richmond,	10 29 mor.	11 53 mor.	1 19 ev.	2 50	7.50
Raleigh,	10 17 mor.	11 43 mor.	1 11 ev.	2 54	7.92
Charleston,	10 3 mor.	11 32 mor.	1 5 ev.	3 2	8.68
New Orleans,	9 4 mor.	10 27 mor.	11 57 mor.	2 53	8.10

This Eclipse will be visible throughout the United States, excepting the North-western corner of the Oregon Territory; also throughout Mexico, Texas, West Indies, Great Britain, Ireland and Iceland; together with the southern part of Greenland, the northern part of South America, and the western parts of Europe and Africa. It will be central and annular on the meridian in latitude 25° 21′ North, and longitude 74° 31′ West from Greenwich, or 30′ West from the meridian of New-York. Magnitude at London, 3.32 digits.

II. There will be an Eclipse of the Sun on the 20th of October, at the time of New Moon in the morning, invisible in America. The Eclipse will be visible through the greater part of Africa and of Australia. The central Eclipse (which will be annular) will commence in Africa in latitude 6° 44′ North, and longitude 0° 32′ West from Greenwich, and terminate in Australia in lat. 23° 51′ South, and long. 126° 5′ East. In its progress it will cross the northern part of Madagascar, and be central and annular on the meridian in lat. 19° 22′ South, and long 58° 41′ East from Greenwich. Magnitude of the Eclipse at the Cape of Good Hope, 1.69 digit on the Sun's northern limb.

JANUARY, 1846—31 Days.

Moon's Phases.	D.	H.	M.	New-Y'rk.	D.	H.	M.	Sun on Mer.	S.
First Quar.	4	9	29	mor.	1	ev.	3	56	
Full Moon,	12	9	6	mor.	9	0	7	30	
Third Quar.	20	10	56	mor.	17	0	10	27	
New Moon,	27	4	27	mor.	25	0	12	40	

FEBRUARY, 1846—28 Days.

Moon's Phases.	D.	H.	M.	New-Y'rk.	D.	H.	M.	Sun on Mer.	S.
First Quar.	3	0	15	mor.	1	0	13	55	
Full Moon,	11	4	16	mor.	9	0	14	31	
Third Quar.	18	11	48	ev.	17	0	14	17	
New Moon,	25	2	36	ev.	25	0	13	18	

Calendar for NEW-YORK City, Conn., N. Jersey, Penn., Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

D M	D W	Sun's dec	D.	M.	☽ pl.	Sun rises	H.	M.	Sun sets.	H.	M.	Moon sets.	H.	M.	H. W. N. Y.	H.	M.
1	Th	S.	23	0	♓	7	27	4	41	9	37	11	38				
2	Fr		22	55	♓	7	27	4	42	10	46	morn.			0	45	
3	Sa		22	49	♈	7	27	4	43	11	52	0	26		1	29	
4	D		22	43	♈	7	27	4	44	morn.		1	13		2	15	
5	M		22	36	♈	7	27	4	45	0	57	2	0		3	12	
6	Tu		22	29	♉	7	27	4	46	1	59	2	56		4	30	
7	W		22	22	♉	7	27	4	47	2	59	4	4		5	52	
8	Th		22	14	♊	7	27	4	48	3	56	5	15		7	6	
9	Fr		22	5	♊	7	26	4	49	4	49	6	32		8	0	
10	Sa		21	57	♊	7	26	4	50	5	38	7	30		8	40	
11	D		21	47	♋	7	26	4	51	6	22	8	17		9	17	
12	M		21	38	♋	7	26	4	52	rises.		8	58		9	48	
13	Tu		21	28	♌	7	25	4	53	6	21	9	34		10	19	
14	W		21	17	♌	7	25	4	54	7	18	10	9		10	48	
15	Th		21	6	♌	7	25	4	55	8	15	10	40		11	19	
16	Fr		20	55	♍	7	24	4	56	9	13	11	12		11	51	
17	Sa		20	43	♍	7	24	4	57	10	11	11	44		ev.	24	
18	D		20	31	♎	7	23	4	59	11	11	ev.	17		1	1	
19	M		20	18	♎	7	23	5	0	morn.		0	50		1	46	
20	Tu		20	6	♏	7	22	5	1	0	12	1	30		2	42	
21	W		19	52	♏	7	21	5	2	1	16	2	17		3	3	
22	Th		19	39	♏	7	21	5	3	2	20	3	17		5	32	
23	Fr		19	25	♐	7	20	5	5	3	25	4	36		6	54	
24	Sa		19	10	♐	7	19	5	6	4	27	5	56		7	55	
25	D		18	56	♑	7	19	5	7	5	25	7	10		8	44	
26	M		18	41	♑	7	18	5	8	6	17	8	7		9	30	
27	Tu		18	25	♒	7	17	5	10	sets.		8	58		10	15	
28	W		18	9	♒	7	16	5	11	7	12	9	48		10	57	
29	Th		17	53	♓	7	15	5	12	8	25	10	35				
30	Fr		17	37	♓	7	14	5	13	9	36	11	19				
31	Sa		17	20	♈	7	14	5	15	10	43	morn.					

D M	D W	Sun's dec	D.	M.	☽ pl.	Sun rises	H.	M.	Sun sets.	H.	M.	Moon sets.	H.	M.	H. W. N. Y.	H.	M.
1	D	N.	17	3	♈	7	13	5	16	11	48	0	3				
2	M		16	46	♉	7	12	5	17	morn.		0	45				
3	Tu		16	29	♉	7	11	5	18	0	50	1	29				
4	W		16	11	♊	7	10	5	20	1	49	2	15				
5	Th		15	58	♊	7	9	5	21	2	44	3	12				
6	Fr		15	34	♊	7	7	5	22	3	34	4	30				
7	Sa		15	15	♋	7	6	5	23	4	20	5	52				
8	D		14	57	♋	7	5	5	24	5	1	7	6				
9	M		14	37	♌	7	4	5	26	5	38	8	0				
10	Tu		14	18	♌	7	3	5	27	6	11	8	40				
11	W		13	58	♌	7	2	5	28	rises.		9	17				
12	Th		13	38	♍	7	0	5	29	7	7	9	48				
13	Fr		13	18	♍	6	59	5	31	8	5	10	19				
14	Sa		12	58	♎	6	58	5	32	9	4	10	48				
15	D		12	37	♎	6	56	5	33	10	5	11	19				
16	M		12	17	♎	6	55	5	34	11	6	11	51				
17	Tu		11	56	♏	6	54	5	35	morn.		ev.	24				
18	W		11	35	♏	6	52	5	37	0	9	1	1				
19	Th		11	13	♐	6	51	5	38	1	11	1	46				
20	Fr		10	52	♐	6	50	5	39	2	12	2	42				
21	Sa		10	30	♑	6	48	5	40	3	10	4	3				
22	D		10	8	♑	6	47	5	41	4	3	5	32				
23	M		9	46	♒	6	45	5	43	4	51	6	54				
24	Tu		9	24	♒	6	44	5	44	5	34	7	55				
25	W		9	2	♓	6	42	5	45	sets.		8	44				
26	Th		8	40	♓	6	41	5	46	7	10	9	30				
27	Fr		8	17	♈	6	39	5	47	8	21	10	15				
28	Sa		7	55	♈	6	38	5	48	9	30	10	57				

FARM WORK FOR JANUARY.

SUMMER is the season for preparing food, winter for disposing of it. Whatever grain or other produce of the farm is now on hand, beyond what is wanted for home consumption, should be carried to market. Dont let frost, rot, mildew, vermin, waste or too much care swallow up the profits. Perishable articles should at once be sold for whatever they will bring. All others may be sold when they will command the best price, but in waiting for a higher, see that the waste interest, and risk of holding, will not exceed the additional price expected.

FARM WORK FOR FEBRUARY.

KEEP the stables clean; the yards dry and well littered; the barns and shelters tight and warm; curry the cattle and horses; and always provide salt and pure water where they can get them. Nearly all animals like clay, tar, and sulphur occasionally; provide these within their reach, and their health and appetite will be improved by them.

If labor is cheaper than fodder, cut the hay, straw and cornstalks, and cattle will eat them clean; they will thank and pay you for it too, if a little meal be added.

February. 1846.

25th Vines in front of the house begin to swell their eyes. Weather cold.

28th. During the last week the weather has been excessively cold for the season.

March.

1st Some of the vines have burst a few of their eyes. But they have not yet been removed from their position in front of the house. Commenced putting up the trellis to day.

7th Finished putting up the trellis - and painted the vines. - Vine continue to swell rapidly, as the weather has been warm during the week

8th Weather fine. Vines swell rapidly

12th Weather fine since the ~~eight~~ 8th and warm for the season. Snow goes off rapidly.

13th Vines Breaking well: being freely syringed every mild evening. Some of the buds on the most forward vines, one inch long, and just show their fruit buds.

14th Rainy all day. Wind S.E. Snow about all gone.

15 Fine weather.

16 Fair, slight snow during last night

17 Cool morning, with considerable frost.

19th Cloudy. Vines continue to swell freely and some of the eyes show fine fruit buds.

21 Vines continue to swell freely. Syringed every night

23 Vines grow finely. Some of the longest shoots being 8 inches in length, and shewing 2 fine clusters of bud. Weather pleasant and mild for the season.

25th Rain. Wind E. Admitted B. Hamlen[illegible] in backwards & forwards, and none of the eyes are more than 1 inch long.

27 Weather fine. mild for the season. Disbudded some of the vines to day = many of the last year Spurs shewing 8 or 10 shoots.

28 Weather pleasant & grow.

31 Weather Continues pleasant. Vines advancing finely, all the eyes having broke well. Syringing continued every night to the plants as well as the grapes. - Topped some of the longest shoots two eyes beyond the last cluster of bud.

March has been a favorable month for grapes, there having been but little cloudy or stormy weather, and the temperature moderate without any great changes. The longest shoots on the vines about 15 inches, and all shewing an abundance of fruit. For temperature see list kept during the month.

April. 1846

1st Cool morning. Frosty. Tied the vines up to the trellis to day: disbudded and topped the longest shoots two eyes above the fruit bud. Wilmots Black Hamburgh the only vine which has not yet broken evenly.

2 Weather continues very fine, but with cool frosty nights. Vines syringed freely.

5th Weather warm & pleasant.

12 Weather has continued so pleasant & mild during the week, that very light fires have been required to keep up a proper temperature. All the vines are now well broken, the Wilmots Hamb. continuing to come on more slowly than the others. The leading shoots, not topped, are now (the most vigorous) about three feet long. The fruit buds continue to elongate, some of them on the strongest vines being very large. Syringing continued night and morning: all the side shoots have been tied up to the trellis.

15 Weather continues fine, but cool — with considerable frost. very windy.

16 very cool morning — vines not syringed on acc of cold weather —

18 Weather fine again & excedingly warm to day. Vines advancing rapidly —

20th Weather continues fine, and vines advance finely. The shoots of bud making and extending. The plants finely syringed every night.

24th Exceedingly warm for the season.

25th Cooler, with showers last night. Good fire required to keep up proper temperature. During the week the Linnaean required tying up, owing to the vigorous growth; and many of the shoots have required stopping again. The most vigorous of the top shoots have grown 5 ft. and nearly reached the top of the house.

27th Cool morning, with white frost.

30 Cool Easterly storm.

This month has been pleasant and favorable to the growth of the vines: but few cloudy days have occurred. Fires have been lighted during the month, so as to keep up a proper temperature at night. Some of the most forward vines now begin to open a few of their flowers. The laterals have all been stopped one or two joints above the fruit. Syringing has been continued every evening except on cool frosty nights. The leading shoots are now nearly six feet long. A Border lightly shaded over, and about 10 lbs. Guano spread over the surface before digging.

MARCH, 1846—31 Days.

Moon's Phases.	D.	H.	M.	Sun on Mer.	D.	H.	M.	S
First Quar.	4	5	36 ev.		1	0	12	35
Full Moon,	12	9	53 ev.		9	0	10	44
Third Quar.	20	9	2 mor.		17	0	8	30
New Moon,	28	0	55 mor.		25	0	6	5

APRIL, 1846—30 Days.

Moon Phases.	D.	H.	M.	Sun on Mer.	D.	H.	M.	S.
First Qu r.	3	0	16 ev.		1	0	3	56
Full Moon,	11	0	59 ev.		9	0	1	36
Third Quar.	18	3	28 ev.		17		morn.	
New Moon,	25	11	52 mor.		25	11	57	51

Calendar for NEW-YORK City, Conn., N. Jersey, Penn., Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

D M	D W	Sun's dec	S.	D pl.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. N.	H. W. Y.
		D.	M		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	D	7	32	♉	6 36	5 50	10 35	11 38	
2	M	7	9	♉	6 35	5 51	11 37	morn.	
3	Tu	6	46	♉	6 33	5 52	morn.	0 16	
4	W	6	23	♊	6 32	5 53	0 35	0 55	
5	Th	6	0	♊	6 30	5 54	1 28	1 40	
6	Fr	5	37	♋	6 29	5 55	2 16	2 31	
7	Sa	5	13	♋	6 27	5 56	2 59	3 44	
8	D	N. 4	50	♋	6 25	5 57	3 37	5 9	
9	M	4	27	♌	6 21	5 58	4 12	6 28	
10	Tu	4	3	♌	6 22	6 0	4 43	7 30	
11	W	3	40	♍	6 20	6 1	5 13	8 10	
12	Th	3	16	♍	6 19	6 2	rises.	8 49	
13	Fr	2	52	♍	6 17	6 3	6 57	9 20	
14	Sa	2	29	♎	6 16	6 4	7 58	9 51	
15	D	2	5	♎	6 14	6 5	9 0	10 20	
16	M	1	41	♏	6 12	6 6	10 2	10 53	
17	Tu	1	18	♏	6 11	6 7	11 4	11 26	
18	W	0	54	♐	6 9	6 8	morn.	ev. 2	
19	Th	0	30	♐	6 7	6 9	0 5	0 41	
20	Fr	S.	7	♑	6 6	6 10	1 3	1 27	
21	Sa	N.	17	♑	6 4	6 11	1 56	2 26	
22	D	0	41	♒	6 2	6 12	2 44	3 45	
23	M	1	4	♒	6 1	6 14	3 27	5 17	
24	Tu	1	28	♒	5 59	6 15	4 6	6 37	
25	W	1	52	♓	5 57	6 16	4 43	7 38	
26	Th	2	15	♓	5 56	6 17	5 18	8 26	
27	Fr	2	39	♓	5 54	6 18	sets.	9 9	
28	Sa	3	2	♈	5 52	6 19	8 14	9 51	
29	D	3	25	♈	5 51	6 20	9 20	10 32	
30	M	3	49	♉	5 49	6 21	10 21	11 12	
31	Tu	4	12	♊	5 47	6 22	11 17	11 50	

D M	D W	Sun's dec	N.	D pl.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. N.	H. W. Y.
		D.	M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W	4	35	♊	5 46	6 23	morn.	morn.	
2	Th	4	58	♋	5 44	6 24	0 8	0 27	
3	Fr	5	21	♋	5 43	6 25	0 54	1 10	
4	Sa	5	44	♋	5 41	6 26	1 34	1 59	
5	D	6	7	♌	5 39	6 27	2 10	2 59	
6	M	6	30	♌	5 38	6 28	2 43	4 22	
7	Tu	6	52	♍	5 36	6 29	3 13	5 40	
8	W	7	15	♍	5 34	6 30	3 43	6 45	
9	Th	7	37	♍	5 33	6 31	4 12	7 35	
10	Fr	7	59	♎	5 31	6 32	4 41	8 10	
11	Sa	8	21	♎	5 30	6 33	rises.	8 45	
12	D	8	43	♏	5 28	6 34	7 53	9 18	
13	M	9	5	♏	5 27	6 35	8 56	9 54	
14	Tu	9	27	♐	5 25	6 36	9 59	10 28	
15	W	9	48	♐	5 23	6 37	10 58	11 5	
16	Th	10	9	♐	5 22	6 38	11 53	11 42	
17	Fr	10	31	♑	5 20	6 39	morn.	ev. 26	
18	Sa	10	52	♑	5 19	6 40	0 42	1 17	
19	D	11	12	♒	5 17	6 41	1 25	2 20	
20	M	11	33	♒	5 16	6 42	2 5	3 37	
21	Tu	11	54	♓	5 14	6 44	2 41	4 59	
22	W	12	14	♓	5 13	6 45	3 16	6 14	
23	Th	12	34	♈	5 12	6 46	3 50	7 13	
24	Fr	12	54	♈	5 10	6 47	4 25	8 4	
25	Sa	13	13	♉	5 9	6 48	sets.	8 48	
26	D	13	33	♉	5 7	6 49	8 5	9 30	
27	M	13	52	♊	5 6	6 50	9 4	10 9	
28	Tu	14	11	♊	5 5	6 51	9 58	10 48	
29	W	14	30	♊	5 3	6 52	10 47	11 26	
30	Th	14	48	♋	5 2	6 53	11 30	morn.	

FARM WORK FOR MARCH.

Tap the maple trees if the weather has not before required it; clean the troughs, and see that the sap is entirely pure till congealed into prime sugar.

Look well after the cattle; feed the cows and ewes with young, a few roots daily, and see they have a quiet, dry, warm place, where they will not be knocked about by the other animals.

Shade and fruit trees may be set out wherever the ground is dry; grafts should be selected and cut, and remember, the best kind of fruit may give you ten times the profit, and cost you no more than the worst.

FARM WORK FOR APRIL.

Bestir yourselves about the garden, and sow early peas, cabbage, radishes, lettuce, parsnips, carrots, beets and tomatoes; plant a few early potatoes, cucumbers and melons; by planting the last on a well prepared bed of manure and loam and sand, protected by glass, you will get them very early. A little time and money spent in this way, is much better than laid out in fine clothes and expensive groceries. They are the best luxuries, and promote health and comfort. Tag the sheep, and dont turn out cattle too early, let the grass first get a good start.

MAY, 1846—31 Days.

Moon's Phases.	D.	New-Y'rk. H.	M.	Sun on Mer. D.	H.	M.	S.
First Quar.	3	6	56 mor.	1	11	56	57
Full Moon,	11	1	10 mor.	9	11	56	14
Third Quar.	17	8	31 ev.	17	11	56	7
New Moon,	24	11	48 ev.	25	11	56	37

JUNE, 1846—30 Days.

Moon's Phases.	D.	New-Y'rk. H.	M.	Sun on Mer. D.	H.	M.	S.
First Quar.	2	0	34 mor.	1	11	57	29
Full Moon,	9	10	40 mor.	9	11	58	51
Third Quar.	16	1	42 mor.	17	ev.	0	30
New Moon,	23	0	52 ev.	25	0	2	14

Calendar for NEW-YORK City, Conn., N. Jersey, Penn., Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois

D M	D W	Sun's dec N.	D.	M.	D pl.	Sun rises H.	M.	Sun sets H.	M.	Moon sets. H.	M.	H. W. N. H.	M.	H. W. Y. H.	M.
1	Fr	15	6	♋	5	16	54	morn.		0	4				
2	Sa	15	24	♋	4	59	6	55	0	8		0	43		
3	D	15	42	♋	4	58	6	56	0	42		1	29		
4	M	16	0	♋	4	57	6	57	1	13		2	20		
5	Tu	16	17	♊	4	56	6	58	1	43		3	29		
6	W	16	34	♊	4	55	6	59	2	12		4	41		
7	Th	16	50	♎	4	53	7	0	2	40		5	48		
8	Fr	17	7	♎	4	52	7	1	3	11		6	45		
9	Sa	17	23	♎	4	51	7	2	3	44		7	30		
10	D	17	39	♏	4	50	7	3	4	21		8	9		
11	M	17	54	♏	4	49	7	4	rises.			8	50		
12	Tu	18	10	♐	4	48	7	5	8	50		9	29		
13	W	18	24	♐	4	47	7	6	9	47		10	6		
14	Th	18	39	♑	4	46	7	7	10	39		10	48		
15	Fr	18	53	♑	4	45	7	8	11	25		11	30		
16	Sa	19	7	♒	4	44	7	9	morn.			ev.	19		
17	D	19	21	♒	4	43	7	10	0	6		1	13		
18	M	19	34	♓	4	42	7	11	0	43		2	15		
19	Tu	19	47	♓	4	41	7	11	1	18		3	25		
20	W	20	0	♈	4	41	7	12	1	51		4	37		
21	Th	20	12	♈	4	40	7	13	2	25		5	45		
22	Fr	20	24	♉	4	39	7	14	3	0		6	46		
23	Sa	20	36	♉	4	38	7	15	3	38		7	40		
24	D	20	47	♉	4	38	7	16	sets.			8	29		
25	M	20	58	♊	4	37	7	17	7	48		9	12		
26	Tu	21	9	♊	4	36	7	18	8	39		9	52		
27	W.	21	19	♋	4	36	7	18	9	25		10	29		
28	Th	21	29	♋	4	35	7	19	10	5		11	5		
29	Fr	21	38	♋	4	34	7	20	10	41		11	43		
30	Sa	21	47	♌	4	34	7	21	11	14		morn.			
31	D	21	56	♌	4	33	7	21	11	44		0	19		

D M	D W	Sun's dec N.	D.	M.	D pl.	Sun rises H.	M.	Sun sets H.	M.	Moon sets. H.	M.	H. W. N. H.	M.	H. W. Y. H.	M.
1	M	22	4	♊	4	33	7	22	morn.			1	1		
2	Tu	22	12	♊	4	33	7	23	0	12		1	47		
3	W	22	20	♊	4	32	7	24	0	41		2	38		
4	Th	22	27	♎	4	32	7	24	1	10		3	42		
5	Fr	22	34	♎	4	31	7	25	1	41		4	46		
6	Sa	22	40	♏	4	31	7	26	2	15		5	46		
7	D	22	46	♏	4	31	7	26	2	54		6	46		
8	M	22	52	♐	4	31	7	27	3	40		7	35		
9	Tu	22	57	♐	4	30	7	27	rises.			8	21		
10	W	23	2	♑	4	30	7	28	8	31		9	7		
11	Th	23	6	♑	4	30	7	28	9	22		9	53		
12	Fr	23	10	♒	4	30	7	29	10	5		10	36		
13	Sa	23	14	♒	4	30	7	29	10	45		11	22		
14	D	23	17	♓	4	30	7	30	11	21		ev.	12		
15	M	23	20	♓	4	30	7	30	11	55		1	3		
16	Tu	23	22	♈	4	30	7	31	morn.			1	59		
17	W	23	24	♈	4	30	7	31	0	28		3	1		
18	Th	23	25	♈	4	30	7	31	1	2		4	9		
19	Fr	23	26	♉	4	30	7	32	1	38		5	14		
20	Sa	23	27	♉	4	30	7	32	2	17		6	22		
21	D	23	27	♊	4	31	7	32	3	0		7	21		
22	M	23	27	♊	4	31	7	32	3	46		8	10		
23	Tu	23	27	♋	4	31	7	32	sets.			8	54		
24	W	23	26	♋	4	31	7	33	8	3		9	37		
25	Th	23	24	♋	4	32	7	33	8	41		10	13		
26	Fr	23	23	♌	4	32	7	33	9	15		10	49		
27	Sa	23	20	♌	4	32	7	33	9	46		11	23		
28	D	23	18	♍	4	33	7	33	10	15		11	57		
29	M	23	15	♍	4	33	7	33	10	43		morn.			
30	Tu	23	11	♍	4	34	7	33	11	11		0	34		

FARM WORK FOR MAY.

FINISH all the plowing, planting, and sowing. Early crops are more sure than late. Brine your wheat and soak your corn in saltpetre; the crows and worms will let it alone then, and you will have larger crops. Cart out every ounce of manure. It will waste as much in the heap in one season as in the ground; and for the first you get nothing, for the other, a great deal. Dock and geld the lambs, look after the sheep in storms, see that they are well salted, and never allow them to remain on wet land. Geld the colts, calves, and pigs.

FARM WORK FOR JUNE.

PUT the light plows and cultivators agoing among your corn and roots, and kill the weeds before they kill the crops. Nowhere does "a step in time save nine" more certainly, than in exterminating weeds. Finish planting potatoes, and sow ruta-baga. Dont be afraid of getting an over stock. What you cant sell at a round profit, you can feed to advantage. Look after the red root, cockle, and wild mustard in the grain fields, and pull them all up before they get to seed. Prune your fruit trees, spade up the turf about the trunk, place manure, &c., around them.

May

2 Vines now are growing rapidly, and flowers are open in front of the vines. Summer the house and all the plants freely for the last time, until the fruit is well set. Yesterday & today the weather has been cloudy and showery, with no sun shine. Temperature is now slightly raised, and I have shut up little earlier than usual. Fires are lighted every night.

7 Cool Frosty morning. Rain P.M. and Vines all looked over, and shoots laid in even; cutting out superfluous ones, and thinning out such bunches, as the vines are unable to bear: left generally, 2 clusters to each spur. All the vines are in bloom except Hedwick B. Hamb. which seems to be later than others. The vines which have already reached the top of the house have been stopped allowing the lateral to grow.

9th Cloudy - mist P. 10th. Showery.

11th very cool & windy. Cloudy & showery in the evening, which probably preceded a heavy frost. Many of the bunches already well set. Hedwick B. Hamb. just flowering.

16 Weather since the 11th warm & pleasant. Vines advanced rapidly, and some of the terrie are now in a large condition. All appear to have set well, Hedwick B. Hamb. still later, and all the clusters are now out in bloom. Laterals topped again and leading shoots tied up.

20th. Weather cooler, with a little white frost.— The 17th being cool and shewing, little stronger fires required to dispel damp. Some of the berries are now as large as good sized peas. and swelling rapidly. Resumed Syringing the plant in the house now, twice a week.

22nd Weather cool, with white frost. Rather larger fires required to keep up a good temperature. Commenced thinning to-day, as the berries have reached finely

23rd Finished thinning the grapes. Without B.H. about half as large as the B.H.

24th. Cloudy & cool

28th. Weather since the 24th Cloudy & cool, with mild and rain. Light fires required to dispel damp. Commenced shouldering some of the grapes, which are now quite large.

30th Weather remains Cloudy, mild, rainy & cool.

31st Weather still cloudy & cool, with mild rain: Wind S. Since the 28th the sun has not made his appearance.

The Month has been warm & pleasant excepting the last week: two or three fires might have been expunged, but happily been to injure only tender plants. Slight fires have been required in consequence of the cool nights. And the vines have advanced quite rapidly, the grapes swelling finely from the high sunshine. Syringing is just about to be resumed. Every vine has reached the top of the house.

June.

2d Weather warm again: partially cloudy, but fine growing weather. Grapes ripening rapidly.

3 Weather exceedingly warm.

5th Yesterday & today the weather has been very warm. Thermometer 84 to 85° in the shade. Grapes ripening rapidly. Grapes now the size of Pullets Eggs, when full grown.

8th The vines having been allowed to make an abundance of lateral wood, at the end top of the house, when they were stopped on the 7th of May, in order to prevent the breaking of the eyes intended for the next years crop, they were now cut quite out to the eyes, as the grapes are now so much swelled as to take off the superfluous sap, and prevent any danger of their breaking. The large bunches are now all shouldered, and such as seemed too much crowded with berries, have had a portion of those in the middle of the bunches cut out. Home thoroughly damped over all the walks every warm day, as soon as the house is closed in the afternoon. A large portion of the Plants have now been removed from the house, as the higher temperature required for the grapes would be injurious.

10 The weather having been rather dry for several days, the border has been mulched over with about 3 inches of manure, and watered with about a barrel of water to each vine. Weather warm.

12th Weather cooler, with dry E. wind. House closed very early - and well damped -

15th Weather warm and dry. House well damped both morning & evening.

17th Grapes continue to swell. Gave the border about 5 or 3 gallons of water. House well damped morning & evening.

20th Weather rainy & cool. Slight fire kept all night, and to prevent any danger of mildew, as vents not opened, the hot water pipes & flues well dusted with Sulphur.

21. Slight fire kept up during the day - on account of the cool damp weather. With heavy showers

25th Since the 21st the weather has been cool, cloudy and rainy, and light fires have been required twice to keep up a good temperature. The vines having been attended to rather freely - the new growth has now been pinched in to one eye. and all the spurs neatly tied in -

27 Cool. Cloudy & rainy. Grapes now swell up very rapidly -

28 Fine again - House well aired -

29 & 30 Warm & fine.

During the month the vines have continued to advance rapidly, and since the rains of the last (20th to 25th) days the berries have swelled up very rapidly. The house has been kept at a good temperature, and fires have only been lighted 4 or 5 times during the cool & rainy days. -

July,

1st Cool, Cloudy & raining,

5 Weather fine & Warm since the 1st.

8th Grapes now Smile up finely, and look well. House damp & morning and evening.

11th Very Warm during the last three days Thermometer 98° in shade.

12th Warm with refreshing Showers. The Vines having fine Crop out a strong growth on the Laterals, the white mite gone over and nearly off to one eye. — the sun since the 11th

15th A few berries a size of the Black Hamburgh ripened show signs of coloring — Ripened Grapes this week to day — viz. Prince Albert, Common Hale and Muscat of Alexandria.

16th Old not B. Hamburg & begin to color, Muscat Each white & M. muscadine look transparent. All the B. H. show signs of coloring on some of the berries.

18th The week since the 12th has been quite cool with a little rain & the house has been kept rather close in order to keep up a good temperature. Muscat grapes begin to color.

20th Weather warm again. (Set out 20 new vines)

22 Cool and Rainy. Light fire made and pipes dusted with sulphur —

25 Cool and Rainy. Light fire made & kept up a good temperature — Sulphur dusted in the pipes to prevent any danger of red Spider. Esperione grapes begin to color.

26th Weather again fine & Wind

27th Vines looked over again. The latent buds grown considerably since the 12th they need now cutting to one eye again. Wood not ripen well, and the terminal shoot is not colored to the top of the vines.

31st The weather since the 27th has been warm, with fine air, and the grapes have changed colour rapidly - the Black Hamburgh, and Muscadine Frontignac begin to color well. Whilst Black Hamburgh are very much colored, and promise to be fine. The walks are still watered three times a day, and the house closed rather early. Evening services, during the day an abundance of air in front, and at top.

The latter part of the month has been favourable to the ripening of the crop, and the latent buds of the early part, are ripening with the shortening of the fruit.

August.

1st Weather warm and fine.

6th Weather exceedingly warm since the 1st Temp. to day 100° Fan the border a few Hydrangeas Leaves are colouring well now and shedding off - Walks are still watered 3 times a day - but an abundance of air is now given -

JULY, 1846—31 Days.

Moon's Phases.	D.	H.	M.	New-Y'rk.	D.	H.	M.	Sun on Mer.	S.
First Quar.	1	4	28	ev.	1	0	3	28	
Full Moon,	8	6	15	ev.	9	0	4	50	
Third Quar.	15	8	28	mor.	17	0	5	47	
New Moon,	23	3	7	mor.	25	0	6	12	
First Quar.	31	6	7	mor.					

AUGUST, 1846—31 Days.

Moon's Phases.	D.	H.	M.	New-Y'rk.	D.	H.	M.	Sun on Mer.	S.
Full Moon,	7	1	4	mor.	1	0	6	2	
Third Quar.	13	5	55	ev.	9	0	5	15	
New Moon,	21	6	29	ev.	17	0	3	51	
First Quar.	29	5	23	ev.	25	0	1	55	

Calendar for NEW-YORK City, Conn., N. Jersey, Penn., Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

D M	D W	Sun's dec	N.	☽ pl.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. N.	H. W. Y.
		D.	M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W	23	7	♎	4 34	7 33	11 40	1 11	
2	Th	23	3	♎	4 35	7 32	morn.	1 55	
3	Fr	22	59	♏	4 35	7 32	0 12	2 45	
4	Sa	22	53	♏	4 36	7 32	0 48	3 49	
5	D	22	48	♏	4 36	7 32	1 29	4 54	
6	M	22	42	♐	4 37	7 32	2 18	6 0	
7	Tu	22	36	♐	4 37	7 31	3 14	7 3	
8	W	22	29	♑	4 38	7 31	rises.	7 57	
9	Th	22	22	♑	4 39	7 31	7 59	8 47	
10	Fr	22	15	♒	4 39	7 30	8 42	9 38	
11	Sa	22	7	♒	4 40	7 30	9 20	10 28	
12	D	21	59	♓	4 41	7 29	9 56	11 13	
13	M	21	50	♓	4 41	7 29	10 30	ev. 1	
14	Tu	21	42	♈	4 42	7 28	11 5	0 50	
15	W	21	32	♈	4 43	7 28	11 41	1 37	
16	Th	21	23	♉	4 44	7 27	morn.	2 32	
17	Fr	21	13	♉	4 44	7 27	0 19	3 32	
18	Sa	21	2	♊	4 45	7 26	1 0	4 45	
19	D	20	51	♊	4 46	7 25	1 44	5 55	
20	M	20	40	♊	4 47	7 25	2 33	7 4	
21	Tu	20	29	♋	4 48	7 24	3 25	7 56	
22	W	20	17	♋	4 49	7 23	4 19	8 40	
22	Th	20	5	♌	4 49	7 22	sets.	9 19	
24	Fr	19	53	♌	4 50	7 21	7 49	9 55	
25	Sa	19	40	♌	4 51	7 21	8 18	10 29	
26	D	19	27	♍	4 52	7 20	8 46	10 59	
27	M	19	13	♍	4 53	7 19	9 14	11 31	
28	Tu	18	59	♎	4 54	7 18	9 43	morn.	
29	W	18	45	♎	4 55	7 17	10 13	0 4	
30	Th	18	31	♎	4 56	7 16	10 47	0 37	
31	Fr	18	16	♏	4 57	7 15	11 24	1 16	

D M	D W	Sun's dec	N.	☽ pl.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. N.	H. W. Y.
		D.	M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Sa	18	1	♏	4 58	7 14	morn.	2 1	
2	D	17	46	♐	4 59	7 13	0 8	2 57	
3	M	17	31	♐	5 0	7 12	0 59	4 10	
4	Tu	17	15	♑	5 0	7 10	1 57	5 26	
5	W	16	59	♑	5 1	7 9	3 3	6 41	
6	Th	16	42	♒	5 2	7 8	4 14	7 41	
7	Fr	16	25	♒	5 3	7 7	rises.	8 34	
8	Sa	16	9	♓	5 4	7 6	7 52	9 23	
9	D	15	51	♓	5 5	7 4	8 29	10 10	
10	M	15	34	♈	5 6	7 3	9 5	10 54	
11	Tu	15	16	♈	5 7	7 2	9 41	11 40	
12	W	14	58	♉	5 8	7 1	10 19	ev. 23	
13	Th	14	40	♉	5 9	6 59	11 0	1 10	
14	Fr	14	22	♊	5 10	6 58	11 44	1 58	
15	Sa	14	3	♊	5 11	6 57	morn.	2 56	
16	D	13	44	♊	5 12	6 55	0 31	4 10	
17	M	13	25	♋	5 13	6 54	1 22	5 28	
18	Tu	13	6	♋	5 14	6 52	2 15	6 43	
19	W	12	46	♌	5 15	6 51	3 9	7 38	
20	Th	12	26	♌	5 16	6 50	4 5	8 22	
21	Fr	12	7	♌	5 17	6 48	sets.	8 59	
22	Sa	11	46	♍	5 18	6 47	6 51	9 33	
23	D	11	26	♍	5 19	6 45	7 19	10 3	
24	M	11	6	♎	5 20	6 44	7 47	10 33	
25	Tu	10	45	♎	5 21	6 42	8 17	11 3	
26	W	10	24	♎	5 22	6 41	8 49	11 35	
27	Th	10	3	♏	5 23	6 39	9 24	morn.	
28	Fr	9	42	♏	5 24	6 38	10 4	0 7	
29	Sa	9	21	♐	5 25	6 36	10 51	0 43	
30	D	8	59	♐	5 26	6 34	11 44	1 26	
31	M	8	38	♑	5 27	6 33	morn.	2 21	

FARM WORK FOR JULY.

Buy your scythes, rakes, cradles, &c., before the good ones are all gone. A good tool is cheap at the highest price, and a poor one dear at the lowest. Get a good horse-rake if you have not made one while idle in the winter. Fit up the hay carts and grease the wheels, fill up the old whisky jugs and canteens with pure water and a little ginger, molasses and vinegar, mixed with it, or milk and water, oatmeal and water, or water alone, and with a light lunch in a basket, the men are ready for their work.

FARM WORK FOR AUGUST.

Complete the haying and get the fodder well under cover. Cut the wheat, oats and barley, when the berry is in the dough state, and before it is fully ripe, and you will get more grain and infinitely better straw. What is intended for seed may stand till dead ripe, and see that it be gathered free from all weeds. If the land intended for the next wheat crop be weedy, plow early and plow late, and leave not a stalk for future growth. Take early pears, plums and apples to market. Look to your lightning rods.

SEPTEMBER, 1846—30 Days.

Moon's Phases.	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.	S.
Full Moon,	5	8	20	mor.	1	morning.		
Third Quar.	12	6	46	mor.	9	11	57	14
New Moon,	20	10	38	mor.	17	11	54	26
First Quar.	28	2	31	mor.	25	11	51	40

OCTOBER, 1846—31 Days.

Moon's Phases.	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.	S.
Full Moon,	4	5	10	ev.	1	11	49	41
Third Quar.	11	11	12	ev.	9	11	47	19
New Moon,	20	2	48	mor.	17	11	45	26
First Quar.	27	10	14	mor.	25	11	44	12

Calendar for NEW-YORK City, Conn., N. Jersey, Penn., Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

D M	D W	Sun's dec N.	D	pl.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. N.	H. W. Y.
		D. M.			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tu	8 16	♍		5 28	6 31	0 44	3 33	
2	W	7 54	♍		5 29	6 30	1 51	5 0	
3	Th	7 32	♒		5 30	6 28	3 2	6 22	
4	Fr	7 10	♒		5 31	6 26	4 16	7 24	
5	Sa	6 48	♓		5 32	6 25	rises.	8 18	
6	D	6 26	♓		5 33	6 23	6 59	9 4	
7	M	6 3	♈		5 34	6 21	7 36	9 48	
8	Tu	5 41	♈		5 35	6 20	8 15	10 34	
9	W	5 18	♉		5 36	6 18	8 56	11 15	
10	Th	4 55	♉		5 37	6 17	9 40	11 57	
11	Fr	4 32	♊		5 38	6 15	10 27	ev. 39	
12	Sa	4 9	♊		5 39	6 13	11 17	1 25	
13	D	3 46	♋		5 39	6 12	morn.	2 20	
14	M	3 23	♋		5 40	6 10	0 10	3 31	
15	Tu	3 0	♋		5 41	6 8	1 4	4 54	
16	W	2 37	♌		5 42	6 7	1 59	6 10	
17	Th	2 14	♌		5 43	6 5	2 55	7 13	
18	Fr	1 51	♍		5 44	6 3	3 51	7 55	
19	Sa	1 27	♍		5 45	6 1	4 48	8 32	
20	D	1 4	♍		5 46	6 0	sets.	9 4	
21	M	0 41	♎		5 47	5 58	6 20	9 35	
22	Tu	N 17	♎		5 48	5 56	6 52	10 4	
23	W	S. 6	♍		5 49	5 55	7 26	10 35	
24	Th	0 30	♍		5 50	5 53	8 5	11 7	
25	Fr	0 53	♐		5 51	5 51	8 49	11 41	
26	Sa	1 16	♐		5 52	5 50	9 38	morn.	
27	D	1 40	♐		5 53	5 48	10 34	0 19	
28	M	2 3	♑		5 54	5 46	11 37	1 3	
29	Tu	2 27	♑		5 55	5 45	morn.	1 59	
30	W	2 50	♒		5 56	5 43	0 44	3 14	

D M	D W	Sun's dec S.	D	pl.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. N.	H. W. Y.
		D. M.			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th	3 13	♒		5 58	5 41	1 54	4 42	
2	Fr	3 37	♓		5 59	5 40	3 6	6 4	
3	Sa	4 0	♓		6 0	5 38	4 18	7 5	
4	D	4 23	♈		6 1	5 36	rises.	7 56	
5	M	4 46	♈		6 2	5 35	6 7	8 42	
6	Tu	5 9	♉		6 3	5 33	6 48	9 26	
7	W	5 32	♉		6 4	5 31	7 31	10 10	
8	Th	5 55	♊		6 5	5 30	8 19	10 51	
9	Fr	6 18	♊		6 6	5 28	9 9	11 31	
10	Sa	6 41	♋		6 7	5 27	10 2	ev. 12	
11	D	7 4	♋		6 8	5 25	10 56	0 57	
12	M	7 26	♋		6 9	5 23	11 52	1 49	
13	Tu	7 49	♌		6 10	5 22	morn.	2 51	
14	W	8 11	♌		6 11	5 20	0 47	4 12	
15	Th	8 33	♍		6 12	5 19	1 43	5 30	
16	Fr	8 56	♍		6 13	5 17	2 40	6 35	
17	Sa	9 18	♍		6 15	5 16	3 36	7 21	
18	D	9 40	♎		6 16	5 14	4 34	7 57	
19	M	10 1	♎		6 17	5 13	5 32	8 31	
20	Tu	10 23	♍		6 18	5 11	sets.	9 2	
21	W	10 44	♍		6 19	5 10	6 5	9 38	
22	Th	11 6	♍		6 20	5 8	6 47	10 12	
23	Fr	11 27	♐		6 21	5 7	7 36	0 44	
24	Sa	11 48	♐		6 22	5 6	8 30	1 21	
25	D	12 9	♑		6 24	5 4	9 30	morn.	
26	M	12 29	♑		6 25	5 3	10 34	0 2	
27	Tu	12 50	♒		6 26	5 1	11 41	0 47	
28	W	13 10	♒		6 27	5 0	morn.	1 45	
29	Th	13 30	♓		6 28	4 59	0 50	2 59	
30	Fr	13 50	♓		6 29	4 58	2 0	4 24	
31	Sa	14 9	♈		6 31	4 56	3 10	5 42	

FARM WORK FOR SEPTEMBER.

COMPLETE harvesting the grain, and if there be much of it, thrash it out with a machine in the field. This saves carting and waste, and wheat generally bears as good price now as at any time hereafter. A bushel in ten is thus saved which would otherwise be lost in six months, besides 3 per cent in interest. This is worth any man's attention, who thinks "many a little will soon make a mickle." If not wanted in the yard, the straw may be spread on the ground, though it's better to feed cattle before it is fed to the soil.

FARM WORK FOR OCTOBER.

DIG all the roots and store them securely against frost and rot. Keep them from the sun and wet, and allow them to dry before housing. If stored in the field, see that no water is allowed to settle around the bottom, and a small hole left in the top of the pit to let off the gas and moisture. They should be lightly covered at first to prevent growth, and before cold weather sets in, give them ample protection from frost, and put in a wisp of straw to shut out the cold nor yet prevent escape of gas. Gather all the fruit before the heavy frosts.

August continued

8th Warm, with light showers.

10th Cooler with moderate showers from N.W.

12th Weather fine & warm. Watering Pk. with Stick enclosure right hand corner, and the grapes inside of enclosure & colour well, with the exception of the Esperen. The Mount Blanc Hot-face fully ripe, as also the ~~Early~~ Muscadyne Early White, which except middle bunches cut 2 weeks ago, being very ripe. The Knight Boutigoue, are now well coloured, and the White Muscadine (Royal of Vienna) are fully ripe and may be cut & used. White Black Hamburgh is very black, but not yet ripe.

15th The weather has been rather dry for the season and the white Hogs head grapes were ripe on the 13th Instant, it has been showery & warm. Fine ripe Peaches, Nectarines & Apricots have been topped —

16th [illegible] showery — grapes continue to colour well.

20 Cloudy & cool with E. wind & showers

22 Cut specimens of W.B. Hamburgh, White Chasselas, W. Frontignan, M.B. Hebiff & Muscadine for Exhibition — The wood is now ripening well, and some of the bunches are well coloured.

August continued.

21 Cool Early stove.

27 Pleasant again — House now thrown open back & front.
very little + 20th July have grown well, and some of them reached the rafters.

31st The vines having now so far advanced, a record of the temperature has been carried on. All the kinds are ripening with the exception of the Black Hamburgh & Esperione. No other care will be necessary but to air the house well, and ripen the wood.

September.

5 Exhibited grapes. All are now nearly or quite ripe, with the exception of the Esperiones. The Vines may be summed up in the order of the ripening as follows:—

15.	Madresfield Court white	Aug 15th	Keeps well
2	Chasselas de Fontainebleau	" 19th	All to crack.
3	Muscat de Hatif	" 25	Shanks.
4	White Frontignan	" 20	Keeps well
5	Black Hamburgh	" 20	Shrivel, some
6	Alicante white cluster	" 22	Shanks.
7	Royal Frontignan —	" 30	Keeps well
8	Black Prince	Sept 10th	Keeps very well
9	Black Hamburgh	" 15th	Shrivels badly
10	Esperione? —		

All have grown well, cut from Sept 1. to 25th.*
and house thrown open.

20 Newly planted vines have reached to top of 1st Sent. and topped to day. (the strongest one)

26 Began to prune the plants and the house.

Nov 1. Cut last B. Hamburgh in fine condition.

Nov. 24 — vines pruned. —

* cut excepting of Black, which will be allowed to hang.

NOVEMBER, 1846—30 Days.

Moon's Phases.	D.	New-Y'rk. H.	M.		Sun on Mer. D.	H.	M.	S.
Full Moon,	3	4	15	mor.	1	11	43	44
Third Quar.	10	6	48	ev.	9	11	44	0
New Moon,	18	6	4	ev.	17	11	45	10
First Quar.	25	5	35	ev.	25	11	47	14

DECEMBER, 1846—31 Days.

Moon's Phases.	D.	New-Y'rk. H.	M.		Sun on Mer. D.	H.	M.	S.
Full Moon,	2	5	50	ev.	1	11	49	18
Third Quar.	10	4	20	ev.	9	11	52	37
New Moon,	18	7	46	mor.	17	11	56	25
First Quar.	25	1	40	mor.	25	ev.	0	24

Calendar for NEW-YORK City, Conn., N. Jersey, Penn., Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

D M	D W	Sun's dec	S.	☽ pl.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets.	H. W. N.	H. W. Y.
		D.	M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	D	14	29	♈	6 32	4 55	4 20	6 44	7 15
2	M	14	48	♉	6 33	4 54	5 30	7 36	8 7
3	Tu	15	7	♉	6 34	4 53	rises.	8 21	8 52
4	W	15	25	♉	6 35	4 52	6 7	9 7	9 34
5	Th	15	44	♊	6 37	4 50	6 57	9 48	10 15
6	Fr	16	2	♊	6 38	4 49	7 49	10 29	10 53
7	Sa	16	20	♋	6 39	4 48	8 44	11 9	11 29
8	D	16	37	♋	6 40	4 47	9 40	11 47	ev. 6
9	M	16	54	♌	6 41	4 46	10 37	ev. 29	0 47
10	Tu	17	11	♌	6 43	4 45	11 33	1 15	1 29
11	W	17	28	♌	6 44	4 44	morn.	2 7	2 15
12	Th	17	45	♍	6 45	4 43	0 29	3 15	3 17
13	Fr	18	1	♍	6 46	4 42	1 26	4 29	4 25
14	Sa	18	16	♎	6 47	4 41	2 23	5 36	5 31
15	D	18	32	♎	6 49	4 41	3 21	6 35	6 33
16	M	18	47	♎	6 50	4 40	4 20	7 20	7 24
17	Tu	19	2	♏	6 51	4 39	5 21	7 58	8 6
18	W	19	16	♏	6 52	4 38	sets.	8 38	8 51
19	Th	19	30	♐	6 53	4 37	5 30	9 13	9 34
20	Fr	19	44	♐	6 55	4 37	6 23	9 50	10 18
21	Sa	19	58	♑	6 56	4 36	7 22	10 28	11 2
22	D	20	11	♑	6 57	4 35	8 26	11 9	11 47
23	M	20	23	♒	6 58	4 35	9 33	11 52	morn.
24	Tu	20	36	♒	6 59	4 34	10 41	morn.	0 34
25	W	20	47	♓	7 0	4 34	11 50	0 41	1 25
26	Th	20	59	♓	7 1	4 33	morn.	1 38	2 21
27	Fr	21	10	♓	7 3	4 33	0 58	2 43	3 24
28	Sa	21	21	♈	7 4	4 32	2 7	3 59	4 37
29	D	21	31	♈	7 5	4 32	3 15	5 8	5 51
30	M	21	41	♉	7 6	4 32	4 22	6 19	6 56

D M	D W	Sun's dec	S.	☽ pl.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets.	H. W. N.	H. W. Y.
		D.	M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tu	21	51	♉	7 7	4 31	5 27	7 15	7 59
2	W	22	0	♊	7 8	4 31	rises.	8 7	8 52
3	Th	22	8	♊	7 9	4 31	5 36	8 52	9 45
4	Fr	22	16	♋	7 10	4 31	6 31	9 34	10 37
5	Sa	22	24	♋	7 11	4 31	7 27	10 15	11 29
6	D	22	32	♋	7 12	4 31	8 24	10 53	morn.
7	M	22	39	♌	7 13	4 30	9 21	11 29	0 20
8	Tu	22	45	♌	7 14	4 30	10 18	ev. 6	1 11
9	W	22	51	♍	7 15	4 30	11 14	0 47	2 2
10	Th	22	57	♍	7 15	4 31	morn.	1 29	2 54
11	Fr	23	2	♍	7 16	4 31	0 10	2 15	3 46
12	Sa	23	6	♎	7 17	4 31	1 7	3 17	4 38
13	D	23	10	♎	7 18	4 31	2 5	4 25	5 31
14	M	23	14	♏	7 19	4 31	3 5	5 31	6 33
15	Tu	23	17	♏	7 19	4 31	4 5	6 33	7 24
16	W	23	20	♐	7 20	4 32	5 7	7 24	8 6
17	Th	23	23	♐	7 21	4 32	6 8	8 6	8 51
18	Fr	23	25	♐	7 21	4 32	sets.	8 51	9 34
19	Sa	23	26	♑	7 22	4 33	6 12	9 34	10 18
20	D	23	27	♑	7 23	4 33	7 21	10 18	11 2
21	M	23	27	♒	7 23	4 34	8 31	11 2	11 47
22	Tu	23	27	♒	7 24	4 34	9 41	11 47	morn.
23	W	23	27	♓	7 24	4 35	10 50	morn.	0 34
24	Th	23	26	♓	7 25	4 35	11 59	0 34	1 25
25	Fr	23	24	♈	7 25	4 36	morn.	1 25	2 21
26	Sa	23	22	♈	7 25	4 37	1 6	2 21	3 24
27	D	23	20	♉	7 26	4 37	2 12	3 24	4 37
28	M	23	17	♉	7 26	4 38	3 17	4 37	5 51
29	Tu	23	14	♊	7 26	4 39	4 19	5 51	6 56
30	W	23	10	♊	7 26	4 39	5 18	6 56	7 50
31	Th	23	6	♊	7 27	4 40	6 12	7 50	

FARM WORK FOR NOVEMBER.

Prepare for winter quarters now with all your might. Put the children to their winter's school, and see that you have a good master, good discipline, good books, and attractive rooms, well warmed and well aired. If you expect good cattle, you first look for good calves; and if you wish good men and women, you must first secure good children. Repair all the barns and sheds so as to exclude wind, rain and snow. Take off the cattle from the meadows in time to prevent injury to the turf. Soon as the grass is much injured by frost, take off all the stock.

FARM WORK FOR DECEMBER.

All cattle now require increased attention. Tis a practice with some, to just keep their stock through the winter and let them do their thriving in summer. This is bad policy, or rather no policy at all. Half the age of stock is thus thrown away. They may be gaining as rapidly in winter as in summer, if provided with shelter and appropriate food. Ashes, charcoal and lime, should be placed around the trunks of fruit trees. The first will kill the worms and insects harboring about the roots, and prevent the mice burrowing around the bark.

COTTAGES.

FIG. 1.

We here give two cuts of cottages, one in the plain, the other in the ornamental style. We do not subjoin the ground plans, because every one in building chooses to have his own arrangement of rooms, calculated for his own particular locality, comfort and convenience. Fig. 1 we most admire. It is something like the tasteful English cottage *ornée*, a style of building which we hope hereafter to see scattered over the country, if for no other reason than to give variety to our architecture. We think the large, ample roof particularly necessary in our hot climate, to shade the walls and windows from the fervid sun. It is also the best roof to throw off the deluging rains that frequently fall here, and it assists greatly in keeping the walls dry—no small comfort in country houses, especially when built of stone or brick.

FIG. 2.

We hope, hereafter, in planning for country residences, more attention will be paid to the grounds that surround them; for we think, so far as ornament is concerned, these are of more consequence than the family residence itself. What can be more incongruous than a fine house, standing naked and alone, on rough, uneven ground, destitute of verdant shade and shelter, and surrounded by a miserable coarse *fence!* We prefer a log hut, with basswood chinking and mud plaster to such, for then everything is in keeping.

COONS GREAT RAT KILLERS.—I can recommend nothing better in the place of cats, than a good lot of pet coons. They are much preferable to cats, to kill, eat, and drive away rats. They can stand any climate without being subject to convulsions. Coons are the best remedy to keep rats away of anything I have yet heard of. I will insure any one after he has a coon or two on his place a few days, there will not be a rat about the *diggins*. I can say this by experience, for we were nearly devoured by rats until we got coons. I can now say there is not a rat on the place.

ANIMALS INJURIOUS TO CLOVER.—It is a remarkable phenomenon connected with hoar-frost, that the passage of a flock of sheep across a clover-field covered with it, particularly young spring clover, is certainly followed by the destruction of every leaf over which the animals have passed. Pigs and other animals are equally destructive.

TO PROTECT HENS FROM VERMIN.—It is said that pennyroyal woven into the nests of hens will perfectly protect them from vermin.

THE BLACK SWAN.

Fig. 3.

The Black Swan was first discovered in Swan River, and is found in vast flocks on the coast of New Holland, and in Van Dieman's Land. It is black all over save a few of the quill feathers, which are generally tipped with white. The bill is bright red. It is not as large a bird by one-third as the White Swan; but at the same time it is as graceful and dignified in all its movements. We have often seen them sporting in the clear, beautiful little lakes in the London Parks, and on noblemen's estates in different parts of England. The Duke of Devonshire had quite a flock of them at his princely estate of Chatsworth when we visited it. We should like to see these rare and beautiful birds introduced into this country.

The above cut is a spirited representation of one. In rearing them, it is important to have plenty of clear water for their diversion; in all other respects they may be treated just like geese.

Farmers' Clubs.—The farmers of every neighborhood should form themselves into a club, and meet once a week during the winter for the purpose of discussing such things as tend to their mutual improvement. It is astonishing what an amount of knowledge they may thus obtain, and how greatly their interests will be forwarded. These meetings may be held at some central building in the neighborhood, such as the school-house, court-house, or a respectable tavern. But the best place, in our opinion, for a club meeting, is at the farmers' own homes, where they should be held alternately till the whole neighborhood is gone over, and then commence anew; and so keep on in regular routine. It would be well to have these meetings once a-week in the winter, and once a month in the more busy season of the year. Clergymen, Physicians, Lawyers, Merchants, Mechanics, and indeed nearly every other profession associate for mutual improvement, and the furtherance of their own interests; then why should not the farmers?—the most numerous and worthy class by far in every nation, and without whom the world would soon come to an end. Unite, then, for mutual benefit and instruction in every hamlet and neighborhood—no matter how few your numbers—form yourselves into clubs. We know of nothing so well calculated to instruct you, and raise you to that rank which your individual worth and importance as a class entitle you to assume. Be you the rulers as well as the workers of the land; and allow no other class whatever in this great republic to take precedence over you, whether in the scientific or practical knowledge of your profession.

To force Early Grass.—A light top-dressing of guano in March, is said to have the effect of forcing grass unusually early in the spring.

THE HISTORY OF THRIFTY AND UNTHRIFTY.

BY A NEIGHBOR.

In the neighboring village hard by, there are two farmers of equal standing as regards honesty of purpose, benevolence of intention, and all the social virtues. They both mean to discharge all their duties to society, their families and friends, and it is only when we try them by their performances that we find any striking difference. But to mark their qualities more fully, and afford instruction through the successive progression of their parentage, youth and manhood, we must notice them distinctly in each.

Their Fathers.—They were both born in the village where they now reside, and of equally reputable parents. Both were farmers and respectable members of society. The same year that the father of Thrifty was sent to the General Assembly, the father of Unthrifty received the commission for the office of Justice of the Peace. There was a slight difference in their respective characters in one particular. They were both "well to do in the world," as the phrase is; but while the elder Unthrifty had inherited all his property, a part of which he had already spent by his easy good nature and somewhat indolent habits, the father of Thrifty had been a poor boy and worked his own way in the world, and having married early in life, had brought up a large family, while the other had but this only son.

Their Mothers.—The greatest difference however in their parents, was in their mothers. Like her husband, Mrs. Thrifty was a poor child and an orphan, but had been "brought up" by a widowed aunt in habits of great industry, order, and economy. She was early taught to have a place for everything, and everything in its place; to waste nothing and spend no time in idleness; and when her work was done instead of sozzling away her time, playing with the kitten or her apron strings, or sauntering with Goody Tittletattle's girls, and gossipping about the young men, she devoted her leisure hours to reading useful books, or making up counterpanes, knitting stockings, and other articles that might be useful; so that when she had become one-and-twenty, she not only had her mind well informed, but had made up quite a wardrobe for herself, and had acquired so good a character, that Mr. Thrifty thought, and rightly enough too, she was a very good match as a wife. Mrs. Unthrifty, on the other hand, had been indolently and indulgently educated, and always having enough on hand, without any necessity for looking out for herself, her parents being "well off," she arrived at what ought to be "years of discretion," without any particular habits of any kind; yet being a pretty, amiable girl, and withal, having a prospect of inheriting some money, Unthrifty thought himself a lucky dog in securing her as a partner for life.

Their Boyhood.—The boys went to the same district school, yet though Unthrifty was nearly two years the oldest, little Thrifty soon caught up to him in his studies, when being put in the same class, he easily got above him, and after that, generally stood at the head, while Unthrifty stood at the foot. This was not owing to any want of cuteness on the part of Joe or Josey as he was generally called, for occasionally when any prize was offered that Joe wanted to obtain, he would, by a little application, get ahead of all the boys and secure the prize; while Tom, as they called young Thrifty, would study with all his might without coming within arm's length of Joe. At hunting, fishing, or frolicking of any kind, which required ingenuity or skill, Joe was sure to be ahead of all his playmates. But then his habits were negligent, he was half the time late at school, his lessons given him over night not half learned when he got there, and he had very little idea of minding any of the rules; not that he was stubborn or bad tempered, but he "didn't see any use in sitting in his own seat for three hours together, and learning arithmetic, geography, and grammar, neither of which would help to tree a squirrel, hole a fox, catch a trout, or bring down a turkey at a shooting-match." Tom was always punctual at school, always had his lesson learnt, though he had to work hard for it, and always did as he was bid by the master, simply because his parents told him this was the only way to make a man of himself—and he believed them. Josey's parents indulged him as they indulged themselves, and let him tak

pretty much his own course as they had done before him, and it was universally believed had the boys swopped parents when they were babies, Joe would have been much the smartest scholar of the two.

Grown Up.—The boys got to be men while they still thought they were youngsters, and before they were three-and-twenty both were married to young women in the village, something after their own character.

Their Wives.—Tom's wife was the daughter of a poor, but hard-working wagon maker, and had always been accustomed to industrious habits; while the wife of Joe had received many more advantages in school, though it is said she had mis-improved them; but she could do worsted embroidery, draw pretty well from a copy, and play common psalm tunes, Yankee Doodle, and country dances, on the piano.

Their Occupation.—Tom took to farming as his father had done before him, and as he had nothing to begin with, he rented a small farm which his father helped him to stock. He had of his own, a pair of oxen, a few sheep, and some tools, which a couple years of hard service since he "came of age," had enabled him to purchase; and his wife besides had three good cows, given her by her mother, while her father gave him a good second-hand ox wagon. Tom and his wife went "right" to work. They were up by daylight in the morning, and by the time he had his "chores" done, the cows milked and turned to pasture, the oxen curried, fed, and yoked, and the pigs provided for, breakfast was on the table, so that he was ready to go out to his day's work by the time Josey and his wife had "turned out of bed."—*Continued on page* 16.

A THREE-SHARE PLOW.

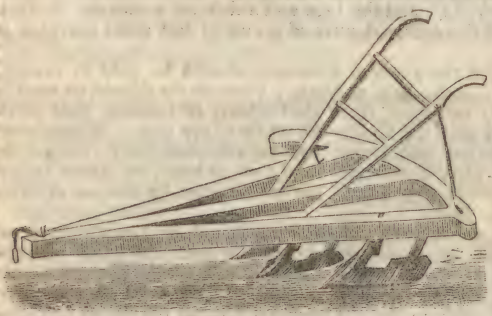


FIG. 4.

Plows may be made like the annexed, of two, three, four, or any number of shares desired. They are used at the north for plowing in wheat, and then usually have a pair of small wheels at the end, and a pole like a wagon tongue to which the team is attached. It would move very well with a single wheel at the end and chain to pull by, instead of pole and whippletrees. It is a good instrument to plow out between corn, cotton, and sugar, at the South.

TO FAT HENS AND PIGEONS.—I shuts my hens and pigins up, and lets 'em fly out once a day on'y for exercise, and grub and gravel. Den I give 'em plenty of rice boiled in new milk, from Dinah's Durham cow, Big Lady, sweetened a tiny bit with honey; and for a change sweet 'tater mixed with a little possum meat and fat. Oh ye neber seed anyting like how he fat in tree week! de pigin, hen, and turkey, on dis feed—it be worth comin' all de way to old Kaintucky to eat him, he be so good.—*Sambo.*

NOVEL WAY OF CHURNING.—We cut the following from an exchange paper, and recommend its attentive perusal.

"Sarah, dear," said a waggish husband to his wife, "if I were in your place, I wouldn't keep that babe so full of butter as you do."

"Butter, my dear! I never give it any butter."

"No, but you poured about a quart of milk down it this afternoon, and then trotted it on the knee for nearly two hours. If it doesn't contain a quantity of butter by this time, it isn't for want of churning."

CUTTING UP AN OX FOR THE ENGLISH MARKET.

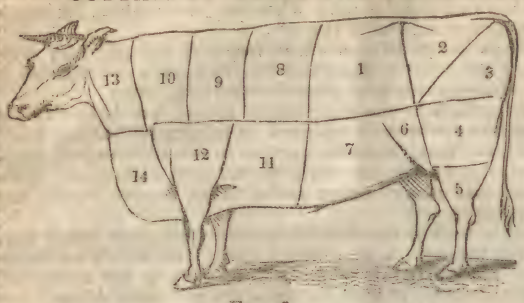


FIG. 5.

Hind-Quarter.

1. Loin.
2. Rump.
3. Aitch or adz-bone.
4. Buttock.
5. Hock.
6. Thick flank.
7. Thin flank.

Fore-Quarter.

8. Fore rib.
9. Middle-rib.
10. Chuck-rib.
11. Brisket.
12. Leg of mutton piece.
13. Clod and sticking and neck.

14. This, properly speaking, is the brisket, and is left out in the English cut. In a good ox of the Durham breed, it is a great point, and it gives very choice pieces for packing India Beef, as they are good meat, and perfectly free from bone.

The relative value of these different cuts of an ox may be stated at their current price, viz.: when the rumps, loins, and fore-ribs of a fine ox, will fetch 8d. a pound, the thick flank, buttock, and middle rib, will fetch 6d.; the aitch or adz-bone, thin flank, chuck-rib, brisket and leg of mutton piece, 5d.; the clod and sticking and neck, 3d.; and the legs and shins, 2d. a pound. Such is the difference in value of the different cuts of an ox in the meat markets in London.

It is well to observe that the greatest attention should be paid to making the brine, or pickle, whether for Beef or Pork. Pure water should be used in its manufacture; for the sediment, from that which is impure, will settle down upon the meat, and give it a bad color, and a slimy feel. Where river or rain water is used (and soft water should always be preferred), it would be exceedingly desirable to filter it through sand; or, at least, to strain it. A great deal of Beef and Pork is utterly unfit for exportation, by the use of unfiltered water in making the brine.

In packing provisions, the tierces, barrels, &c., should be made with great care and neatness. Clean, handsome ash staves are preferred; and of such other hard, close-grained woods as will not stain the meat. Tierces should have four iron hoops; one at each bilge, and one at each chime; barrels with an iron hoop at each chime. The fuller hooped the barrel or tierce is, the better.

A CORN PLOW.—I saw an implement of husbandry at the farm of Dr. Keever, of Ohio, of too much importance to remain unnoticed, as it ought to be in use wherever the corn crop is extensively cultivated. It was a plow with two shares, with a pole connected to the frames in the centre, like that of a wagon, worked with two horses. The shares were so constructed that they could be shifted either way, thus throwing the dirt to or from the corn, at pleasure, or both sides of the row at the same time. It did the work to great perfection, and twice as fast as a single plow would have done it. I hope Dr. K. will find time to send you a drawing of it, and give a description of some other curious inventions as well as of that of his farming in general. He is an intelligent and ingenious man, and ought to be willing to let others share with him, inasmuch as nature has done more for him than the great majority of us less gifted.

CUT GRAIN EARLY.—A friend told us he cut his rye last year when the berry was well glazed, but soft enough to yield to the squeezing between the fingers. He thus got more flour, and of a quality nearly equal to wheat.

RAISING PORK.

Every farmer knows full well that if he has to winter his pigs, even in the most fertile of corn countries, and cannot get over 3 cents per pound for the pork, he is losing money; how important then that he keeps such a breed of swine, and feeds them so well, that he can bring the pigs dropped early in the spring to weigh from 200 to 300 lbs., in December and January. Let people say what they will about the necessity of having old hogs to make a thick cut of clear pork on the ribs for packing, we know this is all *gammon*. We have seen many a pig fed well from his birth, that would weigh full 250 lbs., and cut four inches thick of clear pork on his sides, at nine to ten months old, and have heard of others weighing 300 lbs., and cutting five inches. Now this is all that is necessary for the navy or Boston fishermen, and more than is desirable by consumers in general. Our best market abroad for pork is England, and the people there prefer it from hogs weighing not over 175 to 200 lbs., and that lean be mixed with the fat. We would never winter anything but breeders of the swine family, and the moment the pigs were dropped we would commence shoving them with feed till ready for the knife. The farmer who pursues this course will make from 30 to 60 per cent. more on his pork than those who winter their spring pigs. As for autumn pigs we would not have them. Let the sows breed but once a-year.

Three or four years ago we prophesied that the low price of pork would soon make it scarce, and now it is a fact; and by-and-by, when choice boars will be wanted to improve the breed they cannot be had, for our farmers are growing careless again in their stock. We advise all those who have good hogs to keep them so. Don't sell and fat the best, keep them for breeders, and fat and sell the poorest. In this way one will be continually improving, and in any event he will have a good breed on hand, always ready for his own use and the benefit of a careless neighbor.

LAYING NESTS.

FIG. 6.

There is nothing so delightful to a hen as to steal away in some secret place to lay her eggs. Queen Victoria has those of her poultry-house in a framed-covered separate tier of boxes placed as represented in the cut. The nests are made of dry twigs of any wood, and covered with heather and moss. As the hen sits on these and works over the materials by her motions, a light powder is formed from the moss, which finds its way through the feathers to the skin, and rids her of all vermin. Any one may make such nests from the branches of thorns or shrubs, and then cover them with several kinds of moss from rocks, fences, and the forest. This completed, they should be shaded with evergreen branches, hiding the hens more than is represented in the cut, if practicable.

TO PRESERVE PEAS FROM MICE.—Previous to planting, saturate them in a strong solution of bitter aloes.

In five years after he was married and went to farming, Tom had actually got "fore-handed" enough to buy a farm near him, which was naturally very good land, but had "run down" from the shiftlessness of the former owner; for which he paid $2000 in cash, out of his own earnings, which were pretty much all used up by the former occupant, in paying off executions and debts against him, and he had just enough left to carry him to Michigan, to begin the world at forty, when Tom began at twenty-one. A mortgage of $1000 still due on the place, he assumed to pay to the merchant in the village who had taken it some time before in payment of all old scores, including costs of some $200 which had accumulated against the debtor.

Josey had a first-rate farm, too, which had been given to him by his father, who also stocked it with all the horses, cattle, sheep and pigs Joe wanted, but Josey, "some how or other," hadn't met with very "good luck," as he called it. Indeed 'twas some time before Josey decided he would take to farming at all.

Josey's Professional Inclination.—His father and mother, before him, had been in a good deal of a quandary, whether their son, on whom they thought as all parents generally do, especially if they have but one, was not rather too good for farming. He used to loiter about the bar-room when his father tried the suits brought before him, and he had picked up a good many legal phrases from the smart young attorneys who used to spout there. He could tell what was "a cause of action," whether the "*case* should be brought as an action of *tort*, an action of *trover*," or simply "as an action on the *case*." But though often thinking about it and rather urged by his ambitious parents, he found so many hard words in looking into Blackstone, the "*Pons asinorum*" of all legal aspirants, that he concluded he wouldn't attempt it. His friends afterwards thought it a great pity, as if he had only got into practice, the law would give him his fees, whether he rendered any service to his client or not. Other friends equally lamented he did not take hold of medicine, for which he at one time had quite an inclination, but from which he was deterred by an indolent and unsuccessful attempt at mastering the technical names of diseases and their remedies, in that horn-book of young Galens, the Dispensary; as they said, "if he only got a run of custom, he was sure to pocket his fees, as no man living could tell what kind of medicine he gives. If his patients got well in spite of the medicine, he was a first-rate doctor, and if they didn't, 'twas the fault of the disease; and as to a trial for mal-practice, it must be decided by the doctors themselves, and if they gave it against him, they would be the losers, as it would unsettle confidence in the *profession*. But if he went to farming, and didn't plant and sow right, and do his harvesting at the proper time, or let his cattle die of disease or neglect, he would have to bear the loss himself, as the law didn't compel his customers, in that case, to pay him for what he didn't sell them." In short, before they were thirty, Thrifty and Unthrifty had at last got on the same platform or level, for Tom had by this time paid up for his farm, and had it well stocked, and was entirely out of debt.

Thrifty's Farming.—But the see-saw did not stop when it brought them to this position, for Tom kept going up while Josey kept going down. His father could not help him any more, as he had only enough left to carry him and his wife through the world, while Tom had the prospect of getting some money from his father's estate, who had lately died and left a snug property. But the great difference was in their own management. Thrifty's plowing was always done in the right time, his crops were in early, and they were harvested as soon as ready to cut; his manure was always carried out and spread on the ground; his orchards were well planted and grafted with the best fruits, and he soon had the choicest to sell, which being better than his neighbors, always commanded a high price, besides supplying his own family with all they could use. The orchard was indeed one of the most profitable things of his farm. His tempting ripe peaches, with bread and milk, made a luscious meal for himself and his little ones. The rich sweet apples and baking pears when cooked without any addition of sugar or molasses, was "sauce" good

enough for a king; and it is hardly going beyond the truth to say, that it saved him a barrel of pork a year, besides giving him a luxury which any one might envy. His garden was always the best, for he chose a good spot for it, manured it abundantly, had his seeds in early, and what was best of all, he usually spent a half hour in it with his hoe before the dew was off, by which he secured an early rapid growth; and his garden made up a third of his summer's living, besides giving good vegetables through the winter. His cows were well chosen, and well fed, and were another great help to his living. Besides this, his wife made butter and cheese enough to buy all the groceries, which did not come to much, as they made their own maple-sugar and molasses, and little tea and coffee, and no spirits or wine. His sheep gave good fleeces and lambs. The last gave them choice mutton whenever they wanted fresh meat, and besides they occasionally sold some to the butcher, and having got a good name for fine lambs, they always brought a large price. His wife made her own stocking yarn, and home-made flannel, and put out the remainder of the wool on shares, to be worked into satinetts and fulled cloth, and flannel, so that their half not only furnished what they wanted for their own use, but gave them some besides to pay their hired men. His fences were always up, and he never suffered from the depredations of his own or neighbors' cattle. His children were punctual at school, and the whole family as punctual at church. All were neat and tidy, for Mrs. Thrifty was as busy and managing within, as he was without, and as was to have been guessed, Thrifty made rapid progress in "getting on in the world."

Josey's Farming.—With Josey, or as we must now dignify him, Mr. Unthrifty, things were quite different. He was going down-hill while Thrifty was going up; yet he took it as easy as he used to do his whippings at school, and thought himself equally as little to blame now as then; in short, "it was all his luck," as he used to say.

His fences were seldom all up at the same time; and when they were repaired, which was *never done till the last minute*, they were just hitched together, so that the first unruly ox that came along, would tumble it over if he squinted very hard at the dwindled, stunted crops, growing on the other side. Indeed, the poverty-stricken appearance of the crops more often prevented depredation than the fences themselves. He got up late, had his breakfast late, and never went out to work before he ate it. By this time, the dew was off, and none of it was hoed into the ground, or moistened the grass to make the scythe cut easier. He plowed late, sowed late, planted late, and harvested late; but he had one great advantage in all this, for he had so little to gather, that it never took a great while to secure his crops; or if the storms, snow, or ice, did get them at last, he always consoled himself with the idea, "that really he hadn't lost much—they were hardly worth gathering." He had a very good orchard on his farm ten years before, thanks to the owner who preceded him, but the wind had broken off some of the branches, and for want of trimming, the broken and dead limbs had rotted down to the trunks, and made the bodies quite rotten, and the fruit itself had become stunted and wormy, and didn't bear much of any; and the few it bore, were only fit for the hogs, which, for the want of suitable attention, matched very well with the apples. These he had procured by years of breeding, peculiar to many of the farmers. He always killed the best pigs because they were fattest, and as soon as he got one into the pen that would not fat at all, he said she would have pigs just as well as any others, and 'twas a pity to save them, as they were worth something for pork. His sheep were neglected and got the scab. He consoled himself by denouncing the whole flock as a mis-begotten race, and unworthy his regard, and turned them on to the common, where the dogs and crows soon removed both sheep and scab together. His cattle became poor from short allowance and want of attention, and as misery loves company, poverty was soon followed by lice, and thinking them too degenerate for the attention of a man of his expectations, he called them a lousy, drivelling race of Pharaoh's lean kine, and traded them off for anything he could get in exchange, old muskets, fish-nets, and a trooper's second-hand rig. His

house was leaky, and wanted shingling, but in rainy weather he couldn't go out to do it, and when it was fair he didn't want it, so his wife was taken sick from damp rooms, his children had the scarlet fever, and he got a confirmed rheumatism which lasted him for life. As we have not room for anything further, we shall reserve the end of the story for the readers of the American Agriculturist Almanac for 1847.

SUBSOIL PLOWING.

FIG. 7.

We are glad to see that this new branch of husbandry is obtaining increased attention. We were among the first to adopt it in this country, having made several experiments in it eight years ago. Many of our farmers in this vicinity have procured subsoil plows, determined on trying them effectually the present season. Those who used them last year are highly satisfied with their experiments, and generally intend extending them this spring. They stir the soil without turning it up, which give the roots of crops a wider range for their food. Messrs. Ruggles, Nourse and Mason, of Worcester, Mass., make the best subsoil plows in the United States, and they are kept for sale of all sizes, by A. B. Allen, 205 Broadway, New York.

TWO CROPS OF CATTLE.—If any of our young readers are entrusted with the care of cattle, let them see that they are kept clean now and well housed and fed, for February *is usually the coldest month of the year. Don't* let it be said of your fathers, when spring comes, that they are good farmers in the following sense. "Jake, is your master a good farmer?" "O yes, fussrate farmer—he make two crops in one year." "How is that, Jake?" "Why, he sell all de hay in de fall, and make money once—den in de spring he sell de hides of de cattle that die for want of de hay, and make money *twice!*"

VALUE OF SULPHURIC ACID WITH BONE-DUST.—It is found by repeated experiment, that 40 lbs. sulphuric acid, mixed with 80 lbs. bone-dust, and 400 galls. water, applied to the turnip crop, is equal to 640 lbs. bone-dust alone. It is presumed that this mixture would be nearly as effectual applied around cabbage plants, brocoli, and indeed the whole brassica tribe.

RABBITS.—These are easily taken alive, by soaking their favorite food, parsley, in strong rum or brandy. A similar method is employed in catching small birds with steeped seed. They, like rabbits, are so intoxicated with the spirit, that there is no difficulty in obtaining as many as you wish.

ICED WALKS.—The use of a few quarts of fine salt will at once liquefy the ice, if thrown upon it, and the stone that becomes impregnated with the saline substance, will prevent the adhering of new ice or snow during cold weather. A little salt thrown into a pump frozen by the cold will at once melt the ice.

TO KILL CROWS.—Steep a quantity of corn in arsenic, and place it in different parts of the planted field. Crows and blackbirds will eat it with avidity, which soon causes their death.

TO KEEP HENS.—Get a good hardy breed for layers. Then let them have a range in summer with as much grain as they will eat. In winter, give them a warm room, plenty of oats, corn, boiled potatoes, and soap-boilers' scraps, or other animal food, and gravel. lime, and pure water, and sand to roll in.

SILVER TOP-KNOT FOWL.

FIG. 8.

This variety is second only to the Golden Top-knot in brilliancy of plumage, and odd contrast of colors; being of a silvery white ground, with curious shaped black spots. In size they are between the Golden and the Black Poland. The feathers on the crown of the head are longer than the others, and their assemblage forms a tuft or bunch, the colors of which are mixed and the shape variable; those of the cock are rather an aigrette than a tuft, which gives them quite a lively appearance, and does not annoy their sight as it often does that of the Poland. The comb is double and very small, and their wattles are *smaller than in other breeds. He has a bluish* spot on each cheek, and a black collar under his throat. which gives him rather a dandy appearance.

The hen is considerably smaller than the cock, and is acknowledged, by all who have seen her, the most splendid bird of the gallinaceous tribe they had ever met with. Her colors are similar to the cock, about equally divided, and the dark spots have the appearance of scales. The crown or top-knot is unusually large, first rising from the head and then hanging over, which gives it more the appearance of a fine dahlia than anything else I can compare it to.—*American Poulterer's Companion.*

WHISKEY VERSUS MILK.—A traveller coming on the low banks of one of the rivers in the Southern states, met a man near the door of a sort of hut or mud cottage, around which were a number of half-naked, bare-legged, and bare flaxen-headed young Calibans. On asking of the state of his family and circumstances, he said he had rather a hard time of it, though the climate was mild, and the country fertile, and the water abounded in fish, which were easily caught. But "he still had a hard time of it—didn't have an over supply of food, and what they had, didn't seem to agree with them very well. Pretty much all they had was hog and hominy, and the fish the boys got." On inquiring why he did not get a cow or two for so large a family of children, why, he said, "he couldn't afford it; he had to buy a barrel of whiskey for the family every two or three months, and he couldn't really get enough aforehand to buy a single cow."

BROOM CORN EXPORTED TO ENGLAND.—Large quantities of the brush of broom corn, raised in the valley of the Ohio and elsewhere, have been shipped to England, the year past, together with broom handles, for the purpose of manufacturing the brooms there. By managing in this way, we understand that brooms can be afforded cheaper in Great Britain, than if made here and then exported.

GUANO MANURE.

Guano manure is the droppings of sea birds, and is found on the coast of Peru, the African, and other islands in different parts of the globe. The Peruvian is the best because it is almost never rained on in that dry climate, it consequently retains its uric acid and all its other highly fertilizing properties; whereas, the rain in other countries, washes out more or less of the best parts of the guano. It is brought to the United States and sold in bags of from 110 to 170 lbs. weight, and at from two to three cents per lb. It is an excellent manure for hot-houses and gardens, and in consequence of its easy application, great strength, and containing no weeds, it is much sought after for this purpose. It may be applied to any sort of crop, and on any land with good effect; a poor gravelly or sandy soil, however, is most benefited by it. The best method of applying it is, to mix into a compost with ten times its bulk of soil, and then manure at the rate of 300 lbs. of Peruvian guano to the acre, or 400 lbs. of African, in the hill, or round the stalks of any crop such as corn and potatoes, after the first time hoeing, and again just before fruiting. On grain or grass this compost should be spread broadcast early in the spring. To steep seeds, mix one pound of guano in a gallon of water; for irrigating, mix one ounce of guano with one gallon, and pour on the earth *around* the plants and not *on* them; this will make them thrive wonderfully. We may make a home-made guano very easily of bones, urine, fæces, blood, animal matter, also, of many other substances which are now thrown away or are left lying about, disgusting nuisances to the sight and smell.

The eminent chemist and geologist, Dr. Charles T. Jackson, of Boston, says—"Guano comes nearer to a UNIVERSAL COMPOST, than any other natural excremental manure."

☞ Guano is kept constantly on hand for sale by A. B. Allen, 205 *Broadway, New York.*

THE OX AS CUT UP FOR FRESH MEAT IN AMERICA.

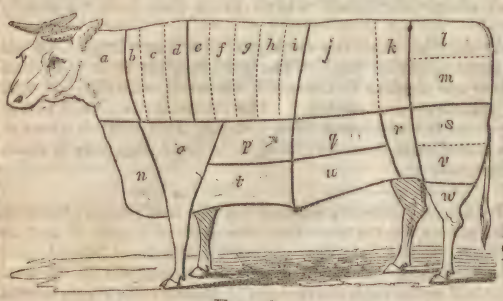


Fig. 9.

On another page we give a cut illustrating the ox as cut up for salting in London, and full directions for packing beef for the English market. It is a very important article, and not only of great value to those engaged in the provision trade, but to every farmer who either breeds or feeds cattle. We here give another cut nearly as valuable to the farmer, illustrating the manner in which an ox is cut up for fresh meat by the best butchers in America. The prices are those asked in the New York market, January, 1845. We are indebted for this article to Ambrose Stevens, Esq., of Buffalo, a great amateur, and admirable judge of stock of all kinds.

a. Neck for corning or mince meat; price 2 to 3 cents per lb.

b. c. d. Chuck rib for roasting pieces or steaks. It is sometimes left in one whole piece for large roasts for hotels or public dinners; and sometimes cut in two pieces only. If the animal be small, it may for moderate roasting cuts be divided into two only; price 7 cents per lb. for roasts, and 8 cents for steaks.

e. f. g. h. i. Middle or crop rib roasting pieces, also called prime ribs. They are sometimes left in two or three pieces only for the same reason as the chuck rib; price 9 cents per lb.

j. Sirloin or tenderloin steaks. It is cut into thin slices for steaks as

wanted. Steaks should not be cut to the required size until they are to be put on the gridiron, as they thus lose their juice; price 9 to 10 cents per lb.

k. Sirloin roasting piece; price 9 cents per lb.

l. m. Rump steaks. The steaks from *l*, are nearly (perhaps quite) as good as those of the sirloin; these pieces are also corned. If the steaks be cut from *l*, only, they are worth 7 to 8 cts.; if from *l* and *m* together, 6 cts. per lb.

n. l. Brisket for corning, and the finest corning beef in the animal, when there is a full, deep brisket. These pieces are subdivided before corning; price 5 cents per lb.

o. Shoulder or arm for soup and mince meat; also corned; price 2 to 3 cents per lb. It is sold ordinarily by the piece.

p. Cross piece for roasting and also cut for steaks; it makes a good corning piece. From the cross piece is cut the shoulder clod; cross piece is worth 6 cents; shoulder clod, 5 cents per lb.

q. Plates for corning. When corned it is cut smaller; price 5 to 6 cts. per lb

r. Flank for corning; price 4 to 5 cents per lb.

s. v. Thigh or round for beef *a la mode*; *s*, worth 5 cts., and *v*, 4 cts. per lb.

u. Navel for corning; to be cut smaller before corning; 5 to 6 cts. per lb.

w. Shank for soup or mince-meat, or corning; price 2 to 3 cents per lb., or sold by the piece. This, as well as the shoulder or arm piece, *o*, makes poor corned beef, and is more economically used for soups; and after serving that purpose may be made into mince meat or hash.

Sometimes it is desirable to corn nearly the whole of the quarter for dried beef. If so, *m*, *s*, and *v*, are left in one piece, *l* and *w* being taken off; *l* is made into steaks or corned, and *w* into soup or mince meat. The balance of the thigh, consisting of *m*, *s*, and *v*, is cut into long narrow pieces from the upper part of the thigh down; they are broad at top and run to a point below. When corned they are hung up to dry and smoke; and should be hung up by the *small* or *lower* end.

e, f, g. Are the primest roasting pieces in the carcass; next come *c. d, h, i*; then *k*; then *b*. Many persons prefer *k*, the sirloin roasting piece, to all others; but a true epicure in beef always chooses the rib cuts; and of the rib cuts, the crop ones are far the finest.

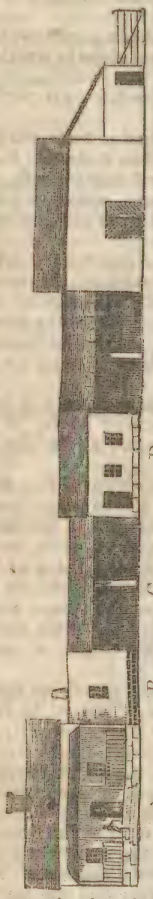
The butchers ask most for *e, f, g, h, i, j, k*. They are about equal in price; but *e, f, g*, are more valuable for roasts; and *h*, for steaks. Prices vary according to the goodness or badness of the animal; as he may be good in his chine and crops, and bad in his loins and rump; or the reverse; or equal in both; also according to the knowledge of the butcher founded on the fancy of his customers. The highest price is always asked for sirloin steaks when cut by the butcher. Next come, *b, c, d*, chuck rib roasting pieces and steaks, and *l*, the rump steaks; then *m*, lower part of rump, *p*, cross piece, *q*, plate, and *u*, navel; *r*, flank; *s*, round; *n, t*, brisket; *v*, lower round or thigh; *a*, neck, *o*, shoulder, and *w*, leg.

We would respectfully suggest to all our readers to follow the above directions in cutting up their beef. It is the most economical, as proved by long experience, and will avoid *all waste*. It separates all the pieces properly, so that the good and indifferent are not joined. If a prime part be left coupled with an inferior one, and roasted, the prime only will be eaten, and much of the inferior wasted or used in some other form, as for hash or mince meat. There are parts enough for those purposes, that ought not to be wasted and should not be corned. The roasting cuts and the steaks require the juiciest meat, with interspersed fat, making what is called marbling or sparkling cutting, and the fat should not be in separate masses nor in great abundance. The prime parts are all juicy. For corning, beef should be fat; and the proper corning parts have fat in large separate masses. If the proper corning piece be roasted fresh, the lean gets soaked with melted tallow, and the roast is worthless. When boiled, this does not take place. Judicious cutting is therefore of great importance.

Sheep and swine are cut up nearly in the same manner as the ox, and have nearly the same relative value of the different parts.

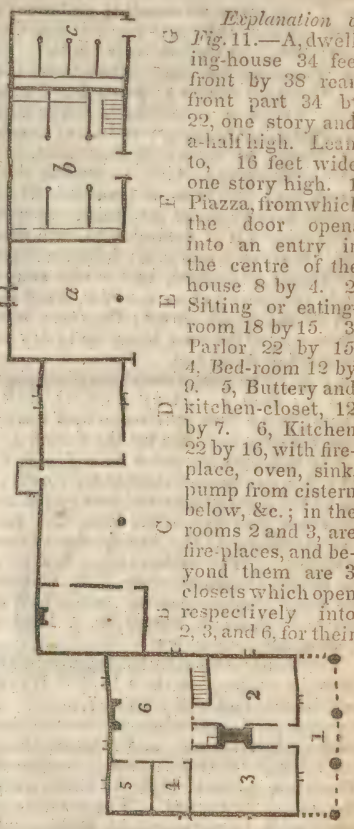
FARM BUILDINGS.

I send you a plan and description of the farm buildings which I have been erecting on my place. The house is plain and cheap, yet withal presenting a pretty and rural appearance; and when its fruit and ornamental trees are grown, it will wear an aspect of repose, and have a home-like appearance—the great requisites of a farm building. For a tenant house on a large estate, or a moderate farmer, it is equal to all useful purposes: and although the plans might be changed as fancy may suggest, more convenience than these buildings combine will hardly be found in the same compass.



FRONT ELEVATION OF FARM-BUILDINGS.—FIG. 10.

Explanation of Fig. 10.—A, dwelling-house; B, wash-room; C, wood-house; D, work-shop; E, wagon, cart, and sleigh-house; F, barn; G, stables, which, on a large farm, must be made of more ample dimensions.

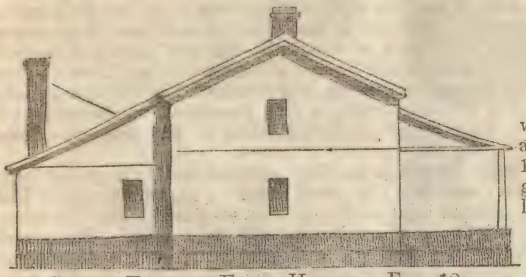


GROUND PLAN OF FARM BUILDINGS.—FIG. 11.

Explanation of Fig. 11.—A, dwelling-house 34 feet front by 38 rear, front part 34 by 22, one story and-a-half high. Lean-to, 16 feet wide, one story high. 1, Piazza, from which the door opens into an entry in the centre of the house 8 by 4. 2, Sitting or eating-room 18 by 15. 3, Parlor, 22 by 15. 4, Bed-room 12 by 9. 5, Buttery and kitchen-closet, 12 by 7. 6, Kitchen 22 by 16, with fire-place, oven, sink, pump from cistern below, &c.; in the rooms 2 and 3, are fire-places, and beyond them are 3 closets which open respectively into 2, 3, and 6, for their separate accommodation; at the right of these closets is the chamber stair-way at one end, and the cellar stair-way at the other end.

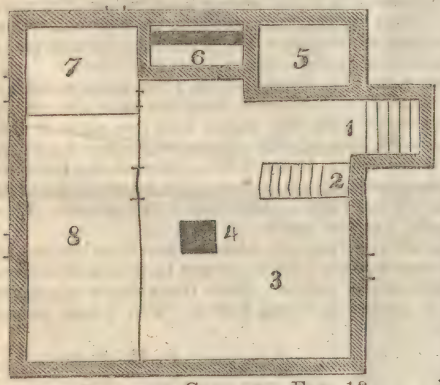
B at *r*, wash-room 22 by 16 feet, with boiler. The dot in front of this is a well.—C at *s*, wood-house 42 by 14 feet, the roof on a level with wash-room with the same pitch as the kitchen.—*t*, Privy in the rear.—D at *u*, work-shop 22 by 14 feet, one-and-a-half stories high; the roof being raised above the wood-house.—E, at *a*, wagon, cart, and sleigh-house, 36 by 22 feet; one-and-

a-half stories high, with poultry-house over head. This, like the wash-room, wood-house, and work-shop, has a shed roof declining to the rear.—F, at *b*, barn 32 by 22 feet, 2 stories high, 14 feet posts; the roofs have a quarter pitch each way, with double stalls, a flight of stairs and small granary beneath, with harness-hooks, &c., &c.—G, at *c*, stables for the cows, oxen, or other animals, a lean-to on end of horse-barn with a shed roof a quarter pitch.



This is a gable end view of the Farm-house as seen in Figs. 10 and 11, on a larger scale, together with plan of cellar and chamber.

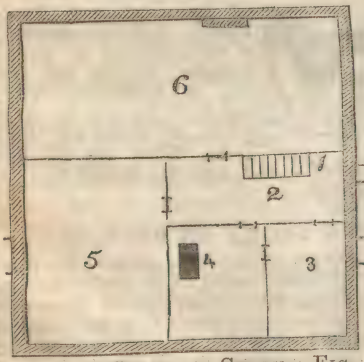
GABLE END OF FARM-HOUSE.—FIG. 12.



PLAN OF CELLAR.—FIG. 13

Explanation of Cellar, Fig. 13, the walls of which are 18 inches thick, and 7½ feet high, laid up in stone and mortar.

1, Outer steps, 5 feet wide 10 inches rise, and 1 foot tread, with double shed door outside, and inner door at bottom. 2, *Kitchen stairs* and landing, 3 feet wide. 3, Principal root cellar, with bins, &c. 4, Chimney foundations, 5 feet square, made of stone, laid in mortar. 5, Cistern, 7 feet square in the clear, made of stone walls, 18 inches thick, laid in water cement. 6, Ash-pit, and chimney foundation of stone. 7, Milk room' 14 feet by 10. 8. Apple, meat, and provision cellar, 28 feet by 14.



PLAN OF CHAMBER STORY.—FIG. 14.

Explanation of Chamber Story, Fig. 14.—1, Chamber stairs, with landing at the head, and railing around the passage way. 2. Passage 19 feet by 8, with a swing window of four lights at the end. 3 and 4, Sleeping rooms, 14 feet by 10, and 14 feet by 9; a swing window of nine lights ventilating and lighting the room 4, from 3. A door window in the roof, over the piazza, would light this from the outside, and look well. 5, Large sleeping rooms for workmen, 22 feet by 15, with a flue in the chimney for a stove pipe. 6, Low garret room, over the kitchen, which is useful for different purposes.

Description of the House.—This building I planned with much care. The house is partially patch-work; the main part of which being 34 by 22 feet, one-and-a-half stories high, and 13 feet posts, I removed from some distance, and placed over the cellar. I then added a *lean-to*, with a shed roof running off from the rear eaves of the main part to a height of 9 feet posts. This addition is 16 feet wide by 34 long. The front and rear roof have a pitch of one quarter, while the lean-to roof has a pitch of one-sixth, giving it an agreeable slope to the eave trough. The piazza roof reaches to within 18 inches of the eaves on the front, and has a pitch of one-sixth—the roof turned or hipped at the ends. The posts of the porch are young pin-oak trees (we have no pine nor cedar near) with the scraggy limbs left, and rounded 8 or 10 inches long, to support honeysuckles or climbing roses, which should always ornament a farm house or cottage. The sills of the house stand 2½ feet above the level of the ground.

The chambers of the house, three in number, are sufficiently high for lodging, and under the kitchen roof is a low shed room for garret storage. The main windows are 24 lights (12 light sash), of 8 by 10 glass. The chamber, or gable windows, are 15 lights, composed of 9 and 6 light sash. The lower bed-room window is also of 15 lights. The buttery window is a sliding one of 9 lights, and a small 4 light sliding window is over the sink in the kitchen. There is also a small swing window of 4 lights at the head of the chamber stairs. A small chimney runs from a stone foundation in the cellar up through the main body of the house, admitting a fire-place each to the front rooms, and a stove pipe flue in the principal chamber.

In the cellar, under the kitchen sink, is a stone cistern, 7 feet square, which will hold 70 barrels rain water, filled by a conductor from the eave trough in the rear. A pump inserted into this drains the water into the sink in the kitchen and wash-room; a water cock through the cistern wall also draws it into the cellar for the use of the dairy room. In the cellar, beneath the kitchen fire-place and oven, is a stone ash pit, with an iron door, and a grated passage leading into it from one corner of the fire-place. This holds 80 bushels. The cellar partitions are made of planks 2 inches thick.

The porch of the house is very wide in proportion to its size. It is thus made for convenience, and makes a pleasant place to dine or sup in warm weather.

The cost of this dwelling complete and painted, aside from the wash-room and wood house, was about $800—including them, $1000. The whole group of buildings cost about $1500.

Black Rock, Erie Co., N.Y. L. F. Allen.

EAGLE PLOW.

Fig. 15.

The annexed is a sketch of the celebrated Eagle Plow. It is manufactured of various sizes by Messrs Ruggles, Nourse, and Mason, of Worcester, Mass., and kept for sale by A. B. Allen, 205 Broadway, New York. They are the best and most durable plows made in the United States, and the easiest draught, being made on the most approved scientific principles.

THE GREATEST EGG-LAYING STORY ON RECORD.

It is frequently asserted that poultry is more plague than profit. But this, boys, like many other assertions, must be taken with proper qualifications. We contend, if you have a good breed of fowls, take proper care of them, and are near a reasonably good market, that the keeping of fowls is as profitable a business for the amount of capital invested in it, as a farmer's boy, or the women of the family, can be engaged in. To prove this we will cite one

example. When we were at the pleasant farm, last September, of Messrs. H. and J. Carpenter, of Poughkeepsie, their brother, Mr. Gerard Carpenter, showed us an account of the number of eggs laid by their hens up to that time from the 1st of January. It was so exact and satisfactory, that we requested him to continue it to the end of the year, which he has very obligingly done, and now here is the result.

He commenced on the 1st of January, 1844, with 67 hens and 3 cocks. Out of this flock were sold and lost by the 1st of May, 7 hens; from that time up to the 16th September they lost 2 more. Since then we are not informed what the losses have been. It would probably be fair to set down the average stock of hens during the year at 60 head. These laid in the following months, all of which were consumed by the family or sold:

In January,	191 eggs.	In July,	838 eggs.
February,	400 "	August,	740 "
March,	892 "	September,	540 "
April,	1037 "	October,	113 "
May,	1086 "	November,	21 "
June,	700 "	December,—	none.
			6558 eggs.

In addition to this number, it is supposed full 300 were used for sitting, got lost, broken, or spoiled, which are not taken into the above account. The average price that the eggs brought at Poughkeepsie was $1 per hundred, which makes their value - - - - - - - - - $65 58
Chickens raised 101, at 20 cents each, - - - - - - - - 20 30

$85 78

We suppose that this flock of hens may have consumed grain enough during the year, equivalent to 70 bushels of corn. This is allowing ¾ of a gill per day throughout the year to the flock of hens, and nothing to rear the chickens; but as, during the summer, hens that have the range of a farm need no feeding, this quantity of grain is considered ample for their support.

At 50 cents per bushel for the corn, this would make the expense of their feed, $35 00, which, deducted from the value of eggs and chickens, leaves a nett profit of $50 78. It is considered that the manure of the hens, and the insects they destroy during the season, are equivalent to taking care of them.

The actual feed of the above hens was as much corn mixed with a few oats as they would eat; the grain being placed where they could always get at it. In the winter they had a little meat. They were not confined at all, and had access to lime and gravel while the ground was covered with snow. Their roosting-place was comfortably enclosed under the barn.

Smoking Hams.—Unless properly smoked, these will be of little value. To do this the smoke-house must be well ventilated at the top, the hams hung at least ten feet above the fire (twenty to forty would be still better), and the smoke given out in moderate quantity, and come from corn cobs or hickory wood. It is important that the hams be kept cool and dry through the whole operation. Proper ventilation of the smoke-house ensures this. If they be kept moist by improper ventilation, or are placed so near the fire as to become warm, it greatly injures their flavor. After being smoked, if the house be not large enough to keep them there all the summer away from the flies, let them be covered with canvass bags white-washed, and hung up in some cool dry place. In this way they will keep sweet and sound for a long time.

To bring Butter quick.—Heat the cream to a temperature of 75 degrees, and butter will come in five or ten minutes at farthest, and be as sweet and as hard as if churned in October. The best way of heating the cream is to put boiling hot water into a tin can, and turn it round in the cream, stirring it up well. This warms it evenly, and prepares it for immediate churning.

BOY'S POULTRY-HOUSE.

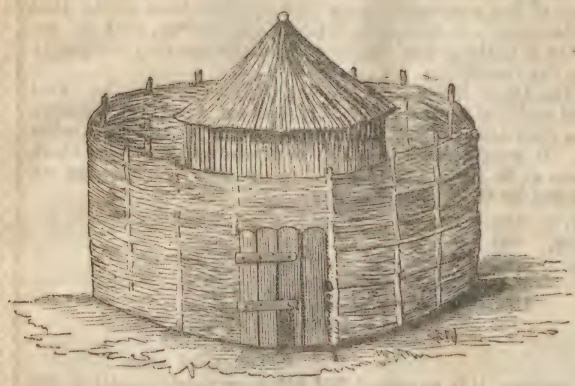


FIG. 16.

The cheapest affair for a poultry-house, and the most easily constructed, is given by Mr. Ames in the Farmer's Library. Any handy lad, he says, can make one in a few hours, and the cost is very trifling.

"First, let a convenient and suitable place be chosen for the fowl-yard; not in a dark, shady corner, but in a light, airy situation; and, considering the number of fowls intended to be kept, mark its size; it is not well to have too many together, as the cocks will disagree. A stock of 25, containing 2 or 3 cocks, is sufficient for one house; if more are to be kept, erect another pen in a different direction; accordingly, mark out a place in the form of a circle of 18 or 24 feet in diameter. [Fifty feet would be better, so as to allow the sun to shine within more freely.] On the outside of this circle cut a trench 3 or 4 inches wide and deep, *and plant poles 12 or 18 inches into the ground* every 2 feet. These poles should be as thick as a man's arm, and 8 or 10 feet high, thus forming a circle of poles standing on end. Choose a space to the south, between two of the poles, for the purpose of a door, and the poles on each side of this space should be straight, and a little stouter than the rest; then go to the swamp or brush-wood, and cut a good parcel of it, leaves, small twigs, and burrs, all just as it stands. It ought to be 6 feet long, that it may reach three of the poles, and if longer all the better; then having conveyed it to the standing poles, commence by lacing some of the stout and straight ones round the poles in the trench, alternately in and out, like basket-work, going the whole round, the door-way of course excepted. When you have got it 8 or 10 inches high, stamp it well down, making all tight and firm, that the smallest chicken may not be able to pass through it. Go on thus till you get it 5 feet high, then pass the circle of brush over door-way and all, to make it firmer and stronger, continuing it up to the height of 8 or 10 feet; the upper may be lighter and not braided so close; braid sometimes on one, and then on the other side of the uprights. Upon this principle a yard may be made of any size, and in any situation, for really nothing. Any boy can make a door for this, and fix it with hinges from the sole leather of an old shoe.

"Then comes the fowl-house; this should be placed in the centre of the circle, that no vermin may get at it, and that the fowls may find shade and shelter all around, as the wind or sun may happen to be. A few stakes, a little more brush, and an arm-full of straw for thatch or roof, will make this answer; but one formed of boards with a good tight straw thatch, would be far preferable. Mind, I say, '*straw thatch*' for roof, as it is far the best thing; and if properly done, it will last twenty years. The sun, rain, and snow, have no effect on it. It is very warm in winter, and lets no heat through in summer. It should be formed of good, clean, long straw, clean-threshed, and as little broken as possible; wheat or rye is preferable: put it on 10 or 12 inches thick; I have seen it 18 inches. Tie it closely and securely with strips of white oak or hickory bark well twisted; but this every one knows how to perform. Mind and let the roof have a good pitch, or, in other words, be very

steep, that snow and rain may be quickly thrown off. To make this warmer in winter, the sides, either outside or within, may be laid with cedar brush and salt hay tacked up to the boards; or made of brush wicker-work, and then plastered outside and in with clay and short salt hay; and when dry, a good coat of lime white-wash. This gives a neat pretty look, and is warm and cheap."

JAVA BANTAMS.

FIG. 17.

Here is a group of Java Bantams. They are of a white color, with feathered legs, and do not differ materially from such as are quite common the country over. They are great layers, but the feathers round their legs is a serious objection to them, especially when the soil is clayey, as the moist ground keeps them continually wet, which is deleterious to their health. The chickens of the feather-legged variety are more difficult to raise than the clean-legged ones. After a long trial of the two kinds we gave the former up in preference to the latter, and now keep these alone.

FIG. 18.

Here is another group of Bantams without any feathers on their legs. There is a beautiful variety of this kind in New York, of a purewhite color, and not much larger than pigeons. They mature early, are hardy, great layers, and very fond of being petted. They are admirable fowls to run in the garden, as they pick up thousands of insects, and are so small that they do little or no injury. Bantams are of a great variety of colors, but the pure white are most esteemed. They are the prettiest fowls we know for boys to keep.

WARBLES IN CATTLE.—A few applications of strong brine will at once destroy warbles in cattle, in whatever stage they may be found to exist; after which the animal will thrive better, and when it comes to be slaughtered, both the hide and the carcass will be more valuable.

CORN MARKER.

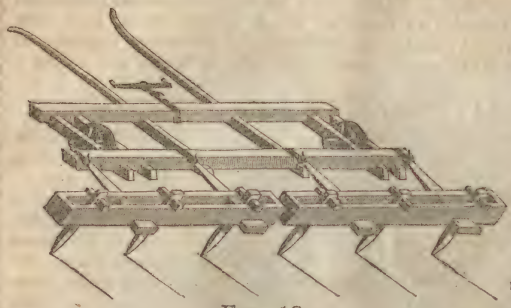
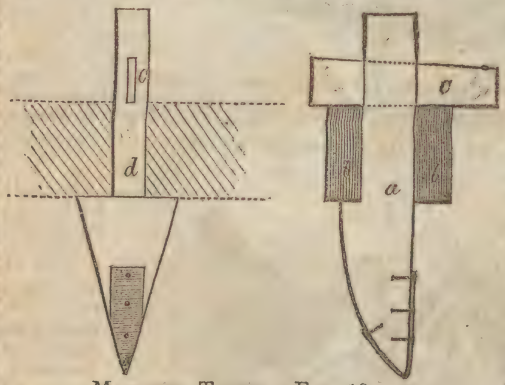


FIG. 18.

We are under obligation to Mr. Leavenworth for the annexed sketch of his corn marker, which for drilling or furrowing out for planting corn, potatoes, or other seed, will do the work of half-a-dozen plows. It may be constructed of any required width, from 3 feet to 30, or more if wished, and with or without wheels, and double as shown in the cut, or single if preferred. Wheels make it move easier and steadier. The teeth or markers may be set any distance apart. We think farmers will find this a great labor-saving machine; and it is better to plant *upon* the soil rather than *in* the furrow, as the bottom of this is more or less hardened by the plow.

The head of the corn planter is made of two pieces of 1½ inch plank, any required length, and 6 inches wide, riveted or pinned together, leaving a space 1½ inches between them. The teeth are set in this space as near as desired, and secured by keys. Six rows 2 feet apart, or four rows 3 feet apart, may be marked out with ease, by a single horse. The marker may be made lighter for garden work, and be drawn by hand.



MARKING TEETH.—FIG. 19.

One of these teeth presents a side and the other a front view. A strip of hoop iron is put on the end, which makes them wear much longer. *a*, tooth; *b*, *b*, head; *c*, key; *d*, tenon of the tooth fits in between the head; *e*, mortice for the key.

TO MAKE HARD WATER SOFT.—All who have ever tried it know how difficult it is to wash in hard water, and that it takes much more soap to do so than with soft water. Dr. Clark calculated that by being able to soften the water in London by precipitating its limes, two-thirds of the soap used there would be saved. This would be equivalent to £200,000 ($1,000,000) a-year. Pot or pearl ashes, or ley made from common ashes, is generally used to soften water; but these substances are so strong that they skin the hand. From two to four ounces of sal soda dissolved in a barrel of water is usually sufficient to soften it. From one to two quarts of wheat bran put into a kettle of water and brought to a boil, and then scummed off, will also render it soft. Some tie the bran up in a bag and boil it; but we are not certain that this is as effectual as putting it in loose.

FAT TAIL SHEEP.—Those which weigh dressed not over 50 or 60 lbs., have tails weighing 14 to 18 lbs.

SPRING WORK FOR FARMERS' WIVES.

Now is the time to see that everything appertaining to the spring-house or dairy-room is put in order and all needful repairs made at once. Stop up all holes, so that neither rat nor mouse can enter—get the gauze window fitted in to keep out the flies and insects which will soon be buzzing about—and see that the walls and ceiling overhead are thoroughly white-washed. This may seem rather early work for our northern farmers; but the truth is, if we do not get it done this month, ten to one our husbands will be so busy the rest of the Spring, that they will not have time to attend to it at all. See that the churns, tubs, and pails, are bright and in order, and that plenty of wide, flat pans for setting the milk are got ready. The more shallow the milk is set in pans, the more rapidly will the cream rise, and a greater quantity in proportion to the milk will be obtained. When deep, narrow milk pans are used, considerable loss ensues from want of proper rising of the cream. Preserve plenty of calves' rennets for curdling the cheese, and see that the press is all right. Cheese is getting to be a very important export to Great Britain, and we may soon monopolize that market by paying proper attention to its manufacture among us. I conclude my homily with a hint for the benefit of all good husbands; and as I am a poet by nature, they will excuse my giving it in rhyme:

For work ahead prepare the way,
For this ne'er give your wife a nay;
You can't expect a harvest prime,
Unless you sow your seed in time.

YEAST CAKES.—Put two handsful of hops to three quarts of water, to which add, if you like, a couple of potatoes. When the potatoes are done, mash them in a pan with a sufficient quantity of flour to form a thick batter after the liquor is strained on to *it*. When nearly cool, add a teacup of good home-made or brewer's yeast, and keep warm till it becomes light. As soon as it is risen, add Indian meal till quite hard. Form into a roll of a few inches diameter, which cut in thin slices and put in a moderately warm place to dry. This yeast has the advantage of all others in this particular, it may be laid aside in bags and will keep sweet during warm weather. When you wish them for use, soak them thoroughly in milk-warm water, and take three or four for two common-sized loaves.

A NICE AND WHOLESOME SWEETMEAT FOR FAMILY USE.—Pare or not, as you choose, a quantity of sweet apples to fill an earthen or stone jar; add a little sugar and molasses, and if the apples are not sufficiently juicy, a little water; cover with a thick paste of flour and water, and put into a brisk oven with your bread. Let them stand till morning. They will have the flavor of baked pears, and can be had fresh at all seasons.

BOILED POTATOES.—Not one housekeeper out of ten knows how to boil potatoes properly. Here is an Irish method, the best we know. Clean wash the potatoes and leave the skin on, then bring the water to a boil and throw them in. As soon as boiled soft enough for a fork to be easily thrust through them, dash some cold water into the pot, let the potatoes remain two minutes, and then pour off the water. This done, half remove the pot lid, and let the potatoes remain over a slow fire till the steam is evaporated, then peel and set them on the table in an *open* dish. Potatoes of a good kind thus cooked, will always be sweet, dry, and mealy. A covered dish is bad for potatoes, as it keeps the steam in, and makes them soft and watery.

SUNFLOWER SEED FOR POULTRY.—Fat poultry on this seed, and it will make sweeter and more delicate meat than any other grain which can be given them.

NEW POST-OFFICE LAW.

1. Letters not weighing more than half an ounce shall pay a postage of *five cents* for any distance not to exceed 300 miles; over that distance *ten cents*. Double weight double postage, and so on. Drop letters *two* cents. Advertised letters *two* cents.

2. Newspapers not larger than 1900 square inches, for a distance of 30 miles from the place of publication, free of postage—for a greater distance, *one cent* in the State, or within 100 miles of its publication, and *one-and-a-half cents* if over 100 miles without the State.

3. Circulars, handbills, &c., folded as letters, but not sealed, *two cents* each for any distance—any pamphlets, magazines, and periodicals, and every other description of printed matter, *two-and-a-half cents* each, if of no greater weight than an ounce, and *one cent* for each additional ounce—every fraction of an ounce shall be counted as a full ounce.

4. Members of Congress, Delegates from Territories, Secretaries of the Senate and Clerk of the House, may send and receive free of postage, any letter or packet not exceeding two ounces in weight, and all letters and packages, petitions and memorials, exceeding this weight, received during the session of Congress, and relating to official or legislative duties, shall be paid out of the contingent funds of the two Houses.

5. The franking privilege is continued to the widows of Presidents Madison and Harrison.

6. The usual free exchange of Newspapers is continued.

7. Contracts to be let to the lowest bidder, and all Post Office advertisements to be published in papers having the largest circulation.

Agricultural and Business Agency.

Knowing the convenience that such an agency will be to his distant friends, the subscriber offers his services for the purchase of Match and Single Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Stock of all kinds.

Wagons, Carts, and Carriages.

Plows, Cultivators, Harrows, Rollers, Corn Shellers, Corn and Cob-Grinders, Threshing-Machines, Grain-Reapers, Horse-Power, and all other Agricultural Implements.

Seeds and Merchandize of every kind.

Manures.—Peruvian and African Guano, Ground Plaster, Ground Bones, Oyster Shell and Stone Lime.

Agricultural and other Books.

From his long experience as a farmer and stock-breeder, and general acquaintance with lands and merchandize, the subscriber trusts that he shall be able to give general satisfaction. The commission charged for his services in purchasing or selling will be moderate. Cash or produce must invariably be in hand before orders can be executed.

A. B. ALLEN, 205 *Broadway, New York.*

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